

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 2.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Leconte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hyson.

MARRIED,

On the 25th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Norris, JOHN MERCER, Esq., of West River, to MARY, only daughter of THOMAS SWANN, Esq., of Alexandria.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gist, Mrs. Anna Her, to Miss Margaret Schubert, all of this City.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

The interesting and curious instrument described below, may be had at G. Shaw's store in the city.

From the Federal Gazette.

Amongst the novelties and discoveries of the present age, the KALEIDOSCOPE, for the production of beautiful forms, invented by Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, one of the most pleasing. Every object seen through it, however common, irregular or ugly, becomes singularly beautiful in its arrangement, and susceptible of endless modifications; whilst objects that are really beautiful acquire a splendour and magnificence beyond the conception of any imagination. A watch seal, a ring, a breast pin furnishes the form of a thousand various and splendid jewels, and flowers or the fragments of them, with imperfect leaves are multiplied into a numberless variety of flowers and nameless plants, infinitely more beautiful than the most rare productions of the green house. Furnished with one of these instruments the poor man may feast his eyes with treasures of his own, metamorphosed from old buttons and beads, excelling in beauty and apparent value the treasures of a prince; and the lover of buds and blossoms may carry the riches of an imperial garden in the compass of a bouquet stuck in his button hole. It is impossible to foretell all the uses to which this singular instrument may be applied. Without any mental labour or talent in composition, the manufacturers of carpet-, floor cloths, paper hangings, canvases, damasks, stutes, brass and other ornaments, may select from an assortment of patterns more numerous, more varied, more beautiful than they could produce, even if they could command the genius, fancy, taste, talents and industry of all the artists that ever existed.

The public have an opportunity of seeing several of these instruments at the Museum, made by Mr. Peale, who has ascertained and given them their best forms and proportions. They consist of triangular tubes, two sides of which are of glass, the multiplication of the images depending on the angle at which the glass is struck. One eighth of a circle groups the objects in four points, clusters or quadrangles; one tenth of a circle throws every thing into stars and combinations of five and so forth. It is surprising that accident had not discovered so curious and pleasing an effect of reflection before now, which indeed appears to be the work of magic.

Easton, Md. June 1.

NAVAL DEPOT.

The triumphant progress of our Navy has brought the national councils to the serious consideration of its advancement, and the first step to this measure is to establish Naval Depots and Arsenals, in such situations and in such numbers throughout the country, as may be necessary for the protection and increase of the establishment.—No-

thing is better fixed in the national opinion, than that one of these naval depots ought to be on the Chesapeake, and it remains yet to be decided where the spot shall be. A resolution having passed the Senate, requesting the President to cause the survey of the waters of the lower Chesapeake to be continued and completed for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible site for the naval depot, and a survey of the waters upon the northern part of the coast.—It was upon motion of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, from Maryland, ordered, that the harbour of Annapolis and waters of the Severn be included in the survey—by this means it will be ascertained whether the port and waters of Annapolis are capacious and deep enough for the Naval Arsenal; and if so, there can be little doubt that it is the most proper situation on the Chesapeake; nor is it believed that there can be a more advantageous situation for a Naval Depot, for the very arguments that have been suggested against it, are unquestionably, in the minds of capable & thinking men, the strongest arguments in its favour; we leave to its distance from the ocean, and the port of Annapolis not being a busy commercial port. All that is necessary is to establish the fact of a sufficient draught of water into and within the harbour. That done, we leave to enlightened intelligence and plain common sense the final decision, and wait to that decision with some anxiety but without a doubt.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

June Term 1818.

The untried committee appointed by the honourable the city court of Baltimore, "to visit the Penitentiary and make report thereof to the court," respectfully do Report—

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and are happy to state that the institution appears in a most flourishing situation; that regularity, order and cleanliness, are conspicuous throughout; that the whole arrangement is well planned and most admirably executed by Mr. Benjamin Williams, the keeper, whose assiduity and attention the committee have had frequent opportunities of witnessing. There are now in the Penitentiary, two hundred and forty-seven males and fifty-one females, who appear to be generally very healthy, and are employed as follows:

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD K. HEATH,
CUMBERLAND DUGAN,
WILLIAM DICKSON,
ALEXANDER IRVINE,
JOHN LYNCH,
GEORGE KEYSER.

(Copy.)

Maryland Penitentiary June

10, 1818.

For the Grand Jury of Baltimore
City Court.

RETURN

Of the Prisoners now confined in this institution, and their employment.

MALES. FEMALES.

Hatting	26	Spinning and	
Dyeing	3	Reeling	27
B. & Making	13	Washing	8
Turner	2	Weaving, warp-	
Canning	1	ing, &c.	11
Tanning	3	Seizing	8
Weaving, quilting	3	Sewing	4
Spinning, &c.	30	Sock	4
Cooking	40	House work	2
Cord Making	7	Making Soap	1
Sawing stone and		Nursing, in hos-	
Wooding	36	pital	1
Carpentering	4	Knitting	1
Surfing	5	Jobbing	2
Cooking & baking	6		
A. & Cook	2		
Nursing, in hos-			
pe	1		
Gardening	1		
Writing	1		
Sock, mending and			
Picking hair	22		
Jobbing	21		
In cells	2	Females	71
Rumer	1	Males	247
Males	247	Total	318

Signed,

JASMIN WILLIAMS, Keeper.

True copy—R. K. Heath.

From the Boston Centinel.

FREE MASON.

We have seen several accounts from Europe, of the suppression of Masonic Lodges, and of the imprisonment of Free Masons in Austria, Popedom, Spain, &c. and the public sensibility here, on the perusal of them, has naturally been very intelligent. But it ought to be mentioned, in justice to all parties, that the Lodges and Masons thus persecuted, are very different institutions from those peaceable, social and benevolent associations which bear the name in the United States. The true Lodges in Europe, which constitute a large proportion of the

Lodges in America, are very lightly esteemed; and considered as mere incipient stages to other orders, in the highest of which the ancient landmarks of true Masonry, which enjoin loyalty in its legitimate sense, reverence for religion, and pure charity, are entirely disregarded; but where political organizations are formed; cabals matured; where all the known forms of revealed religion are ridiculed; and where it is avowed, that Jesus Christ, though acknowledged as a wise and good man, had nothing divine either in his doctrine or his works. This information of the higher order of Masonry in Europe we have received from one of the initiated, and who assures us of the truth of the fact. It is against associations of this character, and not against Masonry as known and practised in the United States, that the secular and ecclesiastical arms are raised.

Lodges in America, are very lightly esteemed; and that the man must have sluggish blood and cold affections, who crosses the Allegheny ridge without being roused to activity.—The roads, though none can pass them with indifference, are peculiarly charming to the invalid or nervous constitution; being in some places so soft as to banish all fear of fractured limbs in case of accident, and in others delightfully varied with rock, and slope, and forest brown."

The traveller mounts and descends successively, until he attains the highest elevation. As he passes over the pile of mountains which compose the great ridge, he finds himself sometimes on the brink of a precipice, sometimes in the depth of an abyss; he sees around him the most stupendous works of nature, her wildest and most savage features, combined with her more soft and richer traits. But nature is not always seen in her pristine charms alone, for even here the unwearied hand of art has traced her lineaments; the foot of hardy enterprise has pierced these regions, and industry pitched her tents in the solitude. The nimble wary hunter, reeking from tide of society and neighbourhood, is found in those places which are least accessible to the footstep of man. The social husbandman, more true to nature, erects his cottage in the fertile valley, where his labours yield him an abundant harvest; and where he finds society accumulating around him. The victims of penury, oppression and misfortune, here find secure retreats, and the weary emigrant, sees no tyrant to cross his footings, and no exertion to sweep away his honest earnings.

Buried among these mountains, is one of those delightful retreats to which the invalid hies in search of health, and where beauty, wealth and fashion display their fascinations. Situated in a pleasant valley, and surrounded by a healthful country, and a romantic scenery, the springs at Bedford present many allurements; and when we learn that this spot has been given to the public by the munificence of an individual, and prepared for their reception, by the spirited exertions of a few active citizens, the generous mind so far from discovering that any thing is wanting, is apt to wonder that so much is offered. We find not here, it is true, the luxuries that please a pampered palate, the dissipate scenes which drown reflection, or the amusements which intoxicate the fancy; but we have groves not less inviting than those of Arcadia, and fountains as pure as those of Pietra. Among the inhabitants we find ease, simplicity, and social feeling, and among the visitors, taste and elegance. We meet here the critical Philadelphian, the hospitable Marylander and the polite Virginian; and the variety is frequently increased by the addition of a stray Yankee or a foreigner. In short, enjoyment may here be found in abundance, by those who possess taste without fastidiousness, and who are willing as well to be pleased themselves, as to contribute to the amusement of others; and there is therefore no apology necessary for calling the attention of such, to a spot, to which I came a stranger, where I remained a happy guest, and whence I departed a grateful friend.

EXECUTION OF KESLER.

The Catskill Recorder, after making the enquiry, whether Kesler was "executed or not," adds as follows: "We have been informed on the most respectable authority, that Kesler, who was recently suspended from the scaffold in Schoharie county, was restored to life and has made his escape. If we have been misinformed, some person acquainted with the facts, is requested to correct us."

PENSACOLA.

The Milledgeville Reflector of the 16th inst. gives the following particulars of the capture of that post, by the army of Gen. Jackson.

PENSACOLA TAKEN.

We received on Sunday last, by a private conveyance, the following important intelligence from our very attentive correspondent in the Alabama territory, who assures us that he had seen letters from persons who participated in the engagement, corroborating the subsequent account extracted from an Extra dated June 2, issued from the office of the Halcyon, at St. Stephens.

"By a gentleman on whose word the greatest confidence can be placed, who left Pensacola a few days since, we learn, that Gen. Jackson after having obtained possession of

the town of Pensacola, summoned the fort at the Barancas (at which the governor, the troops, together with some of the citizens, took refuge,) to surrender, on the 13th instant, the fort, commenced intrenching with regular approaches, and at the same time the firing began on both sides, with but little effect. After continuing these operations for three days, with the loss of two on the part of the American forces, an thirteen Spaniards, the governor surrendered, on conditions that the Spanish troops, and all the citizens who might wish it, together with very noted Seminole chief, who was in the fort, should be transported to Havana at the expense of the American government. It is said that at the time of surrendering our forces had proceeded within three hundred yards of the fort, that there would have been no longer resistance, on the part of the Spaniards, had not a mutiny taken place amongst them. The flag of the U. S. is now waving over the walls of the Barancas and the town of Pensacola."

FOREIGN.

New-York, June 24.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port, of the ship *Radius*, Capt. Deane, from London, and at Philadelphia, the ship *Dido*, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, are furnished with very late European Intelligence. From our London Correspondent we have received London papers and Commercial Lists, all to the 13th of May, and the London Price Current of the 12th. Our Philadelphia Correspondent are indebted for London and Liverpool papers to the 20th of May. An obliging commercial friend, is also indebted for Liverpool news of the 20th, containing a transcript of the 22d.

The ports of Great Britain remain open until the 13th of August, for the admission for home consumption, of all foreign grain, pulse and flour, rye flour only excepted.

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Royal Meinengen is finally arranged. The Princess is to be married by proxy before she embarks for England. The British Minister at Stuttgart to be his Royal Highness's proxy.

On the 13th of May the following Message was read in both Houses of Parliament.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and behalf of his Majesty, thought right to inform the House of Lords that he has given his consent to the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with the Princess Maria Louisa Victoire, widow of the late Duke of Lingen, daughter of the reigning Duke of Cobourg Saalheld. As this would be satisfactory, his Royal Highness expressed, that he had reason to doubt the House of Lords would enable his Majesty to make a suitable provision for the Duke of Kent on the said marriage."

The ratification of the treaty of marriage of the Duke of Kent, was received in London on the 13th of June. The British Minister at Copenhagen, conducted the negotiations.

By the last geographical details published in Austria, the population of that monarchy amounts to 613,000 souls. They are divided thus—21,000,000 Catholics, 19,000 belong to the Greek Church, 2,000,000 to the Reformed Church, 1,450,000 Lutherans, 400,000, Unitarians.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of May, the widow of the Bastide, Jaussaud, Collard and Baudouin, were suffered death by the Gaol.

The trial of the murderer of Anne Benoit was set on foot by the Magistrate, and the trial was conducted by the judge, and the jury were directed to find the guilty party.

Arthur Thistlewood has been tried, and found guilty, and a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, to fight a duel. He was to receive sentence at the end of the term.

Lord Cochrane was expected to leave England early in June for America. Major Cartwright, it is said, will be his successor in command for Westminster.

Forty-five families, (says the Advertiser) will embark immediately for Quebec.

One of our London papers remarks, that "the secret of the real author of Waverley and

ther novels which have so justly attracted public notice, is no longer kept. Mr. Walter Scott, has sold the copy right of four more volumes of Tales of my Landlord, with the produce of which he purchased an estate adjoining his own. The price of the book exactly pays for the land."

The Times of the 15th May announces, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the Congress of Soverigns is to take place at Aix-la-Chapelle sooner than was at first supposed. The letter adds "No doubt is entertained about the success of the negotiations for the departure of the allied army from France towards the close of the present year."

The Queen of England had a relapse of her illness on the 19th of May.

The intelligence of the disaster of the ship Solon of this port, which was consumed by lightning in April last, was received in London, on the 13th of May, by the way of Fayall.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of May, Mr. Gran, after some observations on the severe treatment which had been manifested towards Count Las Casas, moved that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would lay before the House copies of all correspondence with the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, relative to the transportation of the Count to Great Britain, and thence to the continent of Europe. This motion, after a considerable debate, was negatived.

From a London paper.

AFFAIR OF FUALDES.

Sitting of May 2.

Young Fualdes addressed the Court in an energetic and afflicting manner, expressing his gratitude for their efforts to bring to justice, the assassin of his unhappy father. They used were asked by the President, if they had any thing to offer in their defence, the only reply was, a vehement reprimand between Anne Benoit and the woman Bancal.

Sitting of the 3d May.

The examinations and defence of the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Royal, finally arranged. To be married by proxy, at the Hague, on the 15th of June.

Great Britain, until the 15th of June, submission for his son, the Duke of Cambridge, to the King of France.

On the 15th of June, the Duke of Cambridge, to be married by proxy, at the Hague, on the 15th of June.

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tide, Jauzion, Colard, and Bach were found guilty of being accomplices in the murder with premeditation. Anne Benoit guilty as an accomplice without premeditation. Bastide, Jauzion, Bach and Colard, guilty of throwing the body into the river, the former guilty of the burglary robbery. Missonnier not guilty of being concerned in the murder, but an accomplice in the throwing of the body into the river. Madame Manson was unanimously declared not guilty. After pronouncing the verdict to the court, the foreman of the jury signified it; and the President ordered the accused to be brought before them. Jauzion was so weak that the gendarmes were obliged to support him. He appeared to know already the fate which awaited him. Bastide always firm, had an air of confidence which displayed a striking contrast with the dejection of his brother-in-law, Colard, without audacity, appeared calm and resigned. Anne Benoit's countenance expressed the deepest grief. Madame Manson was restrained, by pity for the unhappy objects who surrounded her, from displaying the joy she must have felt at the prospect of being immediately set at liberty.

The court retired to deliberate upon the sentences of punishment. It was then that Jauzion gave vent to his grief. His expressions were incoherent. "Aid gentlemen," he exclaimed, "you would both arraign the truth. I am innocent. You will ask M. Fualdes who were his enemies. When I arrived here, the Procurer-General swore he would ruin me. On the scaffold I will speak as at the present moment. God will judge you. They want my money; if they take it, let them leave me my children. I am innocent. Poor children! what will become of them, without honour, without fortune; they will die in an hospital. I wish a tomb to be dug to put my wife and children with me; it will be written on it—'Jauzion was innocent.' Let Bach, since he is condemned, declare at present the truth; let him say whether I was at Bacca's." Bach, without any concern, replied to Jauzion— "Yes, you were there; if it were not true, I should not have said so."

The court having resumed their seats, the President pronounced sentence as follows:

The woman Bancal, Bastide, Jauzion, Colard & Bach, are condemned to death. Anne Benoit condemned to hard labour for life; dissonant to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs. Madame Manson is acquitted, and to be instantly set at liberty. The sentence of death produced no alteration in the features of Bastide, Jauzion continued to cry out that he was innocent, but Colard and Anne Benoit presented a spectacle truly affecting. The sentence, which struck the one, seemed to overwhelm the other. The unhappy Anne Benoit exclaimed, in a dolorous accent, which pierced their hearts— "Aid Gentlemen, sentence me like Colard; I wish to die; if he dies, I wish to die." This heartfelt exclamation, at this awful moment, produced upon the auditory an effect difficult to explain; tears were shed in unison with those of this wretched female. Colard, in whom a capital sentence excited no concern, could not bear that passed upon Anne Benoit, without betraying the most profound affliction.

The jury, considering the importance of the confession of Bach, to the interests of society and justice, earnestly supplicated the court to recommend him to the clemency of the King.

The following article, which is given in two or three of our late English papers, as sober truth, we copy as a subject of curiosity, and not as a matter of fact.

Conversion to Christianity of the Emperor of China.—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 20th March last.—"By a vessel just arrived in our harbour from Rio Janeiro, we have received the very extraordinary news (and quite official) that the Emperor of China, and all the great Mandarins of his Court, have embraced Christianity; which religion is henceforth to be considered as the established one in China, to the total exclusion of all others! The vessel has on board two Portuguese missionaries, one a Jesuit and the other a Monk of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are bearers of rich presents, and also a letter written by his Chinese Majesty to the Pope, acknowledging his supremacy!—Nothing could exceed the rejoicings

which took place at Rio Janeiro on this occasion. The city was illuminated three nights in succession, and their most faithful majesties, with every branch of the Royal Family, paid their respects to Monsignore, the Archbishop of Dimitro, Nuncio Apostolic to the Brazilian Court. The city of Pekin is erected into a Patriarchate; the Patriarch is a Portuguese monk, from Macao, of the order of St. Francis. Pekin has also an Inquisition, which is under the direction of some Portuguese Inquisitors from Goa. The education of all classes is invested in the hands of the Jesuits, as well as the high officers of state. The Confessor of the Emperor is a Portuguese Jesuit, and is declared by law the next person in the Empire to the sovereign, and an untitled power invested in his hands. These crafty men have adopted the Chinese costume, and are more splendidly clothed than any of the Mandarins. The Jesuits have received the privilege to wear their nails an inch longer than any of the nobility, the Princes of the blood excepted; and any Mandarin who dares presume to have his slippers within two inches as long as the slippers of the Priests is to be punished with death. The missionaries brought for the court of Brazil some magnificent pieces of China, on which is depicted the audience of Lord Amherst with his Chinese majesty; and those facetious orientals have had the audacity to caricature that splendid embassy, which would have done honour to the first and most brilliant court in Europe."

NOTICE.

The Stated Meeting of the Union Fire Company is postponed until Saturday the 11th instant.

By order,

T. H. BOWIE Sec'y.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,

June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, exec'r. of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, exec'r. of the last Will and testament of John Munroe,

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE, exec'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818.

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LICELY,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Che-

que for Cash—and to their punctual cus-

tomers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7.

At a meeting of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel county, on the 27th day of June, 1818, were present

James Mackubin

Lewis Neth, Jr.

The Court direct, on application of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non cum the will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that the said Jacob and Francis cause advertisements to be inserted in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, giving three weeks notice to the creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their claim on or before the 30th day of July next, in order to receive their dividend or proportion of the assets in the hands of the administrators of the said deceased.

A true copy,

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That agreeably to the above order of court, the creditors of Joshua Powell, deceased, are requested to meet with their claim at Jacob Williams's house near Waters's mills on the 30th July next, to receive their dividend. All those who neglect to appear on the day will be shut out agreeably to law.

Jacob Williams, Adm'r.

Francis Hancock, J. B. A. W. A.

July 2.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.

I hereby certify that Robert Hitchcock, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a Chesnut colored gelding, about twelve years old, fourteene, and a half hands high, with a small white spot on his forehead, with both left feet white, with a small spot rubbed on his left hip, shot all round, has his tail docked, trotts and canters, but has no marks of having been worked in gear. Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fourth day of June, 1818.

R. HITCHCOCK IN, (Seal.)

July 2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Tucker late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

LUREY TUCKER, Adm'r.

June 25.

2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, exec'r.

July 2.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818.

Also their usual assortment of

Groceries,

POET'S CORNER.

The following article, in the Edinburgh Annual Register, just published, will be considered as a further disavowal on the part of Mr. Walter Scott of his being the author of Waverly, &c.

DIRGE OF A HIGHLAND CHIEF, Executed after the Rebellion.

A literary friend of ours received these verses, with a letter of the following tenor:

"A very ingenious young friend of mine has just sent me the enclosed on reading Waverly. To you the world gives that charming work; & if in any future edition you should like to insert the Dirge of the Highland Chief, you would do honour to

Your sincere admirer."

The individual to whom this obliging letter was addressed, having no claim to the honour which is there done him, does not possess the means of publishing the verses in the popular novel alluded to. But that the public may sustain no loss, and that the ingenious author of Waverly may be aware of the honour intended him, our correspondent has ventured to send the verses to our Register.

SON of the mighty and the free!
Loud leader of the faithful brave!
Was it for high rank'd chieft like thee,
To fill the nameless grave?

Oh, hadst thou slumber'd with the slain;
Had glory's death have been thy lot,
E'en though on red Culloden's plain,
We then had mourn'd thee not!

But darkly closed thy morn of fame,
That morn whose sun-beam rose so fair;

Revenge done may breathe thy name,
The watch word of despair!
Yet oh! if gallant spirit's power
Has e'er enabled death like thine,
Then glory mark'd thy parting hour,
Last of a mighty line!

O'er thy own bowers the sun-shine falls,
But cannot cheer their lonely gloom;
Those beams that gild thy native walls,

Are sleeping on thy tomb.
Spring on thy mountains laughs the while,
The green woods wave in vernal air;
But the lov'd scenes may vainly smile
Not e'en thy dust is there!

On thy blue hills no bugle sound
Is mingled with the torrents roar;
Unmark'd the red deer sport around;
Thou leadest the chase no more.
Thy gates are close, thy halls are still;
Those halls where swell'd the choral strain,
They hear the wild winds murmuring shrill,
And all is hush'd again.

Thy bard his pealing harp has broke;
His fire, his joy of song is past,
One lay to mourn thy fate he woke,
His saddest and his last:
No other theme to him was dear,
Than lofty deeds of thine;
Hush'd be the strain thou canst not hear,
Last of a mighty line!

From the Literary Gazette.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Tabitha, my good sister, this head of mine is distracted. The cracking of whips, the bawling of newsmen, the grinding of organs, and a hundred carriages rattling through my brains—these are the tunes my pen is dancing to.

I have now travelled over a great part of the city, and such a city!—Actually, here the people make no difference between a mile and a step. They told me it was only a step from Bond-street to Temple Bar! Fancy then a step where you are jostled by two thousand passengers, and where, before you half struggled half way, you feel the greatest mind in the world to turn into a shop and make your will. Here a fellow forces a slip of paper upon you, which directs you either to a property or to a pill. Next comes a creature four feet high, and attempts, as he passes, to raise his umbrella over your own. Then you must stand five minutes at a corner, while a black coal-heaver and his black horse go by in slow procession. I say nothing of mud. My washer-woman and I must settle that account.

But a still greater hindrance arises from a set of ungainly walkers who infest all the fashionable streets. They consist, for the most part, of certain prim ladies and gentlemen, who have acquired a knack of walking too fast and too slow at the same time; too fast for the lazy loungers, and too slow for the smart men of business besides going so zigzag, that just when you think you have

got room to pass them, they tack right ahead, and let you drop back into their wake. And yet, strange to tell, the pathways are crowded with girls, who, I am informed, are walkers of streets by profession. I wish with all my heart, these prim ladies and gentlemen would take less sons from them.

But nothing astonished me more. I went along, than the unseemly contiguity of hovels and palaces. A butcher's trough & a nobleman's portico are no uncommon neighbours; an undertaker sticks himself by the side of a toyman; even a prince's house, they tell me, stands in a stable yard; and I have myself seen jewels glittering next door to fat bacon, and thus, without a metaphor throwing pearls before swine.

But no wonder these incongruities of architecture should occur, where we see just as great an anomaly of manners. The only difference here between menials and gentlemen is this, that the footman endeavours to be as genteel as his master, and the master tries to be as vulgar as his footman. Would you suppose there are coachmen in town worth thirty thousand a year? Truly, there are, sister; but the jest is, that, so far from making their money by driving, they often contrive to lose every farthing of it! At first, I missed seeing a number of our greatest characters, because I foolishly looked into their coaches for them. But, in this way, I saw all their coachmen and grooms. These you must know, have the inside places, and commonly amuse themselves with grinning at the multitude, who, however, are too busy grinning at their masters to perceive them. As for the dress of the people, were I not certain you repose unlimited confidence in my veracity, you should not have a single line on the subject. What will you say, when I tell you, that half our fine gentlemen are shod with horse-shoes? the fact is notorious; nay, often have I jumped aside from couples of them clattering at my heels, lest I should be run over.

But if they affect the dray horse about the heel, they pique themselves upon having a waist like a wasp. You might think Garagantua had caught them by the middle, and squeezed it miserably; you might fancy a thousand horrid causes, some new disorder, some Ovidian punishment, but you would never hit upon a pair of stays. There was a most promising young fellow shot through the stays at Waterloo, who unhappily died of a hemorrhage before he could be unlaced.

But how shall I describe to you the costume of the women? Though it is now the middle of winter, they clap whole baskets of flowers on their heads; they are walking gardens; Eves in the street by their roses, and Eves in their drawing rooms by their nakedness.

Others, however, prefer black bonnets of a most awful height; so that if they have not the tongues of Babel, at least, they have its tower. The bonnet is surmounted with a drooping plume of black feathers, while the rest of the dress is gaudy to a very rainbow. The whole seems a composition between a Lord Mayor's couch and a hearse. Nay, 'tis said that under this hearse they sometimes wear tresses cut from the scalp of murderers, or a hanged she-poisoner of good natured families. There may be some moral in this intimacy between beauty and the grave, but really there appears to be very little taste.

As for the putting on trowsers, I confess I am not surprised at the phenomenon. If men will stoop to wear stays, it follows naturally enough, that women will wear the breeches.

But there is one natural charm which I had thought fashion itself would never attempt to change—a strait back. Yet now-a-days, the spine must seem broken before a lady can be well made, and to make the fracture easier, the waist must take its rise under the arm pits. A little stuffing completes the piece of humpy gentility; but I shall never think the picture perfect, till she arrives at the decrepid appendage of a long cane.

Only last year, women walked with their pockets in their hands, and men with their hands in their pockets. Since then, times are grown bad; so men do not care to see much where nothing can be found. But where should you suppose women have their pockets now! I will tell you; between their blade-hones! By the shades of Ap Fluelien's, 'tis true. The filles strap portmanteaus upon their backs, and canter into the streets.

Any morning that I go out and

find the fashions altered, I shall let you know. In the meanwhile, there are other topics. I need not describe the public buildings, which the family I am amongst, (of whom by the way, you shall hear,) have taken me to see. They have already shown me the Tower, St. Paul's and the Bazaar, a place where you buy bad things with bad money. We had fixed upon yesterday for Westminster Hall; but the place being too crowded, we went away. However, we found no bad substitute in a visit to Bedlam. Farewell.

From a London Paper.

A few days ago a countryman on his way home from Penrith, was alarmed by a loud report, seemingly that of a pistol, immediately behind him—and almost at the same instant he fell from his horse to the ground. Some of his neighbours travelling the same road, who saw him fall, hastened to his assistance, and conveyed him in state of insensibility, to a public house at a short distance. Here when he recovered his recollection, he related to them the circumstance of the report, which some of them had heard, adding that he had distinctly seen the flash of fire arms at the same time, and that he believed himself mortally wounded, for he had felt something like a ball enter his back. His friends proceeded to examine him, but could perceive no bodily injury he had received, except a slight concussion on the head, evidently the effect of his fall. After some time passed in vain surmises on the nature of the attack, a bystander observed, that he believed he had discovered the author of the alarm in a bottle of yeast which he pointed to, then foaming over in the poor man's pocket. The fermentation of the yeast had forced out the cork with the explosion that had excited so much terror and speculation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

"Fit for tat,"

"Butter for fat."—Anonymous, Mr. Pouson,

I observed in your paper of this morning, an article from the National Intelligencer, "signed Mary Woolstoncraft, Jr." in which this modern champion for the rights of Women, has exercised much plausibility at the evident expense of our sex; as she also thought proper to deal her "hints" with so little mercy, the ladies must not be offended, if I on behalf of my brethren, attempt to parry the blow.

I detect Corsets and Russian B. I. S., and all the fraternities of body binders, as much as Mrs. W. and shall therefore say nothing in their defense; but, with respect to our "petticoat" pantaloons, as she is satirically, and perhaps vainly pleased to term them, I shall not be so easily induced to resign my opinion.

I am rather astonished that the lady should be so displeased at this asserted "infringement;" in

my estimation, it should rather be considered as a compliment on the ladies, that the men condescend to follow their example, even in matters of dress. I am sure our pantaloons are a plain article of dress, and we have a "right" to have them made as we please, as long as they bear the semblance of pantaloons, and that the present mode is most admirably convenient, with respect to coolness, and all that is too evident to be urged.

But, after all is said and done, the ladies most certainly run into far greater extravagancies in fashion than men—nay, extravagancies which our moderate sex would not dare to verge on. We see them fluttering about us, like butterflies, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and all the varieties which fashion can dictate, while we, poor creatures, are obliged to be contented with a repetition of one plain and almost unvaried round of cut and colour.—They flaunt about in their blue robes, their scarlet sashes, their yellow dresses, their purple shawls, and a long etcetera of "every shape and hue;" this is all correct—all proper, say they; but only let a man presume to put on a crimson robe, or wear a purple cloak, or a bunch of plumes in his beaver, he would be immediately denounced a madman, and become the ridicule of these fair persecutors. All these privations in dress we must patiently endure, and yet be abused afterwards for going beyond the bounds of moderation, by those who are themselves the very pink of extravagance.—Now is this fair, Mr. Pouson? I leave it to you, or any other man, (I will not leave it to any woman, they are too partial) if strict

"right" and justice will warrant this conduct.

The other morning the weather being very fine, I was promenading up Chestnut street, when I found myself suddenly and unaccountably overshadowed, and looking up to ascertain whether the sun was obscured by a cloud, I discovered myself canopied by a lady's bonnet, or something intended for one, extending, I will not pretend to say how many yards beyond the latitude of her nose, which, by the by, was of a pretty respectable length—as soon as I had escaped from this "bonnet of straw," I made way for her to pass, which she did, when I discovered that the "bonnet" was surrounded by a parterre or flower garden, blooming in the confused magnificence of a hot house. Now I do maintain, that as long as the ladies will persist in wearing these Gonastoga coverings and in carrying flower pots on top of them, we must contend for our right of wearing "petticoat pantaloons"—& I would most complaisantly suggest that if they desire to criticise or to influence the dress of men, they should first set them a better example.

MODUS MASCULUS.

From the Doylestown Democrat.

SIR OR HINTS.

"O misery!" exclaimed my aged grand mother as she upset the big iron pot in the kitchen, and had well nigh scalded to death poor Tray and possey. "O misery!" continued she, "how unfortunate I am—always at mischief!—It appears as if fate was against me!"

These words of the good old lady often occur as I view the "passing scenes of the times." When I see a young man whose finances are limited, but whose pride knows no bounds, dash in a gig through the streets at the expense of his own reputation and the purse of his neighbour, I am instinctively led to exclaim with my grandmother—"O misery!"

The other day as I was carelessly rambling through the fields of Farmer Robbins, I espied, seated in a fence corner, a youth, whose blooming cheeks scarce spoke him twenty-one. He was the victim of disappointed love! Sympathy for his situation prompted a tear, and I was called upon, as it were, by a natural feeling, to repeat the favourite saying of the old lady—"O misery!"

It was night, the sun had scarce sunk beneath the horizon, as I viewed a number of young men repairing to a neighbouring ale house, for the purpose, as they said, of passing away a few hours in social chat, glee and hilarity! Next morning as I was traversing the field in search of rosy health, my ears were saluted by the report of a pistol! I flew to the spot from whence it emanated, and beheld one of these same young men extended on the ground a lifeless corpse! In his hand he held a billet with the following words:

"I am a gambler!—At play last night I lost all, begged my wife and family, and unable to withstand their distress and misery, have flown in the face of heaven's great decree—taken my own life!—Pity and forgive me!"

As I perused these few lines—reflected upon an act so hostile and so diametrically opposed to "nature and to nature's God," and drew a comparison between his situation then and that of the evening before, I could not help sighing forth—"O misery!"

When I see a woman who is the mother of a family—to whom the tender offsprings of her bosom look up to for precept and examples, and who prides herself upon the sweetness of her disposition and affability of her manners always growling, grumbling and destroying and ruffling the temper of her husband, I cry out at once, as did my old relative—"O misery!"

When I see a young girl desirous of procuring a husband, intent only upon fixing her ruffles, gowns and bonnets, and neglecting every other part of her duty, I again say as the old lady did—"O misery!"

In fact upon every occasion of this nature, we might correctly use these words, and as applicable as we use our hands in the discharge of the duties of the table.

NICODEMUS.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

George & John Barber.

Desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of sailing them as Packets between this City and Baltimore. Their cabins are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passage, and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may contain.

They keep as a Dredging Vessel, well built Schooner, which will take freight to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—the charge of captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores about dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own, as diligently to compete with the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home themselves, in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for passage, to those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis; with those who live in a town which has ever been intimate with her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to sail their own convenience to continue upon, take their oil off likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a vessel carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needed, ourselves, requested us to transact business in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never asked or received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of good or evil, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, consent to perform the unprofitable jobs of those who thus throw their profitable ones into the hands of others? We think there are none who would, and in future it need not be expected of us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and not from the cost of freight. But even the receipts for passage begin to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular lines and coming upon this whenever the meeting of two legislatures, or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chancery made it necessary for strangers to ride to it.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat—this would no doubt highly gratify to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do anything consistent with right and our own safety, but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of foolishly dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who are inconsiderately talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually element, and our Packets in running, to a time when they are laid up on account of its tempestuousness, have reduced the receipts of the line to less than half more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ for more profitable purposes. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them take and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we have said is not correct, let them expose that to the world. Still in defense of this, if there are, among those whose money for a Steam Boat has led them to talk so loudly in favour of one, any ten or twelve who will come forward and contribute proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will easily unite with them in putting one upon the line. If there are none such to be found, because of the great hazard and danger of the undertaking, we hope that all concerted against us, for not doing so without good cause, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our friends, that whenever Annapolis improves as far as the growth of the city has done, we will support adequate to the enterprise that will furnish ourselves with a Steam Boat, equal to any belonging to the City, and until such time arrives, no man ought to expect us, *absentia*, to be had in the city.

Annapolis, June 25, 1818.

Wheeler & Weedon,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the Cabinet Making, Carpentry, Upholstering, Curtain Hanging and Papering Business, at their shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in this city. They will share a share of public patronage, and desire all who may favour them with an engagement, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction. They will attend at the residence of all gentlemen who may want work done in either of the two last lines on a notice, and perform their work on decent terms, and with prompt despatch.

Annapolis, June 25.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 9.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hyson.

On Tuesday last negroes Dick and Ned, charged with having committed rapes, were arraigned at the bar of the special court now sitting in this city. The former plead *Guilty*, and the latter *Not Guilty*. Ned was brought to the bar again yesterday, when, after hearing considerable argument for and against him, the jury retired to their room, and after a short absence returned with the verdict—*Guilty*.

They were remanded to prison to await the sentence of the law.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The Planters Bank of Prince-George's County, held at Upper Marlboro' on the 25th day of June last,

John Read Magruder, Esquire, was unanimously elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors—

S. Samuel Sprig,
David Cawell,
Alexander H. Boteler,
Philemon Chew, Jr.,
Richard W. West,
William Hill,
Edward Harwood,
Robert W. Bowie,
John Hodges, of Thomas,
Francis M. Hall,
Clemente Brooke,
John Conlee.

On Thursday the 2d inst. True-man Fyler, Esq. was unanimously appointed Cashier.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIST, Mr. RICHARD PARKERSON, to Miss SUSANNA WELCH, all of this city.

A writer is freely admitted into the National Intelligencer who says, "the system of commercial restriction is now admitted to have been a visionary theory." The same writer says, "what heart is so cold as not to rejoice that the practical measure of a navy prevailed over the visionary system of gun-boat defence."

What more than this have the Federalists ever said?—E. paper.

More Ships of the Line.

We observe by the Democratic Press, that orders have been given by the Navy Department, for laying down the keels of two seventy-tens at Philadelphia.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

Sackett's Harbor, June 2.

On Thursday the 28th of May, the remains of brigadier gen. Zebulon M. Pike, and his aid de camp, capt. Nicholson, who were (after the defeat of the enemy) killed by the explosion of their magazines, at York in U. Canada, on the 27th day of April, 1813—and also, those of capt. Ambrose Spencer, Jr. (formerly aid de camp to major gen. Brown, who died with a wound received in the battle at the Niagara Falls on the 25th of July, 1814)—were removed from Fort Tompkins, and buried with military honours, on the United States ground near the Madison Barracks.

A large number of citizens attended the procession, who manifested a great regard for the memory of those departed heroes.

The order of the procession was as follows: The military escort, consisting of the 2d regiment of U. S. Infantry, and capt. Junius F. Heileman's company of U. S. Artillery, formed as a single battalion, and commanded by col. Leavenworth, of the U. S. Army.

1. The Military Escort.
2. The Clergy.
3. The body of capt. Spencer.
- Pall Bearers, Lt. Ransom, Lieut. Ashton.
4. The body of capt. NICHOLSON.
- Pall Bearers, Capt. Heileman Maj. Smith.
5. The body of brig. gen. PIKE.
- Pall Bearers, Col. Brady, Captain Woolsey, U. S. N.
6. Gen. Brown, Gen. Peter B. Porter, and aids de camp to the former, as chief mourners.
7. The Sailors of the Navy.
8. The Marines on duty.
9. The Warrant Officers of the Navy.
10. The commissary and Quarter Master, (not of the line of the army.)
11. Surgeons' Mates of the Army and Navy.
12. Surgeons of the Army and Navy.
13. Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in order of rank.
14. Citizens late of the Army and Navy.
15. Citizens.
16. Capt. Briley, Marshal of the day on horseback.

The whole ceremony was appropriate and well conducted.

Major Samuel Brown, late of the Quarter Master General's Department, arrived in the Lady of the Lake on the evening of the 27th, and brought with him the remains of captain Spencer from Niagara.

The collins in which general Pike and captain Nicholson were buried (in 1813,) were both perfectly sound. Neither of them were opened; but it is thought, from the weight of gen. Pike's coffin, that his body remained in the same state as when first buried. He was kept for several days in spirits, and buried in a dry subterranean vault, originally formed a magazine.

It is painful to reflect that the U. States are precluded, by their own negligence, from the power (without inconsistency) of erecting any monument to the memory of this trio of valorous soldiers, who so nobly fell in the cause of our common country. While the tomb of our Washington is without a monument, who would not blush to see our country erect one to the memory of any other man? It is hoped, however, that individual exertion will effect on this subject, that, which probably in many other countries, less able than the U. States, would be done by the public.

To the Editors of the American.

KIDNAPPING.

The following letter, is from a very respectable gentleman of Georgetown, Delaware.

Georgetown, (Del.) June 25.

1818.

Sir,

A free negro man, named Jacob Goody, about 21 years old, was kidnapped near Concord, Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Saturday night, the 13th June.—He is a slender make, near 6 feet high, not very black, and has a blacker mark under one of his arms, and a scar on one of his hands which projects into a remarkable ridge—one of his great toes has been mashed, which occasions it to be larger than the other, & one ankle is larger than the other—he has round shoulders and stoops when walking. He is supposed to be in possession of one Charles Carson, and his partner, Smith, both negro traders; although it is probable they may pass by other names, in the Southern states. It is said that Carson lives in Burke county, North Carolina. That he & Smith have a number of negroes, and will travel perhaps the following route, viz. To Alexandria, or City of Washington, from thence to Fredericksburg; from thence to Cartersville, on James River; from thence to Coal's Ferry, on Stanton; from thence to Danville, on Dan River; from thence to Troublesome Old Iron Works; from thence to Col. Hunter's; from thence to Burke county; but it is uncertain whether they will travel from Hunter's by Shaber's Cross Roads to Salisbury, or from Hunter's to Salem, & from thence to Shallowford, on Adkin river or creek, and from thence to Carson's Pleasant Garden via Morgantown. Whether this should be the route or not, it is probable that

the negroes in possession of Carson and Smith, will be sent to New Orleans. It is said that Carson and Smith were at Alexandria, on Friday the 19th, with their negroes.

Yours, &c.

P. ROBINSON.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.
Gazette of Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU.
Despatch from his Excellency the Captain General of the Andes, to the Supreme Government.

Most Excellent Sir,

The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ult. in the Gancha Bayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was indeed a frightful scene, to see the dispersion of an army, composed of valiant men, full of discipline and instruction, without being beaten.

Since I open'd the campaign, I have been so gratified that I look on victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and decisive. The enemy since he abandoned Curico, did not find any position capable of preventing our forces from molesting him in his flanks, and threatening to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 19th, upon Talca, making it impossible to undertake a retreat, or cross over the river Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became by an accident, the most favourable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until sunset, & at that hour it became impossible to undertake an attack on the town.

The army was then formed provisionally in two lines, whilst we were reconnoitering for the most advantageous position that it could be placed in, which having selected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it, but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a most brisk and desperate attack from the enemy put in total confusion our baggage and artillery, which were then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and this confusion was soon followed by the dispersion of our left, after a brisk fire which lasted half an hour, in which the enemy suffered great loss, and ourselves had the misfortune to see the brave Gen. O'Higgins wounded.

Myself, with all the other chiefs and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at first was effected under the protection of the reserve. Here one of the most obstinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our measures unavailing, and at last we had no other resource but to give way.

Our right had not been much harassed, and Col. Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing, in good order, the corps of infantry and artillery that compose it. This was the only support that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarouge. I then pursued every effort to effect a return on the neck of R. Gutembo. The head-quarters was placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can assure your Excellency our situation was a most embarrassing one. We had lost all the baggage and materials of the army; desolate of every thing, we wanted every thing, in order to oppose an enemy, superior in numbers, and elated with victory. In this situation, I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every possible assistance to accomplish the salvation of our country.

It is surpassing belief to say, that in the course of three days the army was re-organized in the field of Instruction, one league distant from the city. The spirits of the soldiers were regained, and in thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourselves in a situation to meet the enemy. The interest, energy & firmness with which the chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to establish order and discipline, will redound to their eternal honor.

It is true that our forces were inferior to those of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions composed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidity, and on the 1st inst. I had positive information that the main part of the army had crossed the Maipu, by the roads of Longuenna, & directed their march towards the defiles of La Cabra.

The position of our encampment was neither secure or military. On the 2d we encamped on the Espeno. That day, and on the 3d and 4th,

our guerrillas had much firing, and the army passed all those nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at last on the 5th. All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capitol, cut off our communication with Acocagua, & secure to himself the communication with Valparaiso.

When I observed that he had for his object the accomplishment of this movement, I considered that a favourable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myself in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. This was the preparation to all the posterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deserving Brigadier Gen. Balcare; the right under the Col. Las Heras; the left under the Lieut. Col. Don Hilarien De La Quintana; the cavalry of the right under col. Martias Zapola, with his squadrons of grenadiers; and that of the left under col. Don Ramon Freyre, with his squadrons of the guard of his excellency of the director of Chili, and the chasseurs of the Andes.

The enemy having perceived our first movement, took a strong position, detaching to a small hill a battalion of chasseurs to support a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This disposition was well chosen, as it completely secured their left, and their fires blanketed and beat all the front of the position.

Our line, formed in close and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, presenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reserve charging also upon the same, was in the attitude of turning it and supporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili commanded by com mandant Blanco Ciceron, and another of four pieces under commandant Plaza, were advantageously placed, and played with success up on the enemy's position.

In this situation our columns began to move from the skirts of the small hill which formed our position, to march to charge the enemy's line, then commenced a most stupendous fire, but did not succeed in stopping our march.—His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the same time heavy masses of enemy's cavalry, situated in the interval, came to charge the horse grenadiers, who being formed in columns by squadrons, were advancing on us in front. The first squadron was commanded by Escalada, who seeing himself threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, sword in hand. The commandant Medina, followed this movement.

The firing also commenced from our left, and soon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reserve which came up at the moment the vigor of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reserve and by the commandant Tonson, of the first regiment of Coquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line which fell upon the enemy with more spirit than ever. It may be said that hardly a brisker attack has been witnessed, nor a more vigorous and obstinate resistance. The constancy of our soldiers and their heroic force triumphed at last, and the enemy was put completely to the rout.

The general in chief, Osorio, escaped with only about 200 horsemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that pursues him. All his generals are prisoners in our possession. The number of the prisoners is 3,000, and 190 officers, with the greatest part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery, parks, hospitals, with the surgeons, military chest—in a word, every thing composing the royal army is dead, prisoner, or in our possession. I compute our loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all descriptions was 5,300, and ours 4,900.

[The despatch concludes by recommending several officers to the consideration of the government.]

Head Quarters, Santiago, 19th April, 1818.

JOSÉ DESAN MARTIN.

Buenos-Ayres, April 19.

By advices received from the interior, and from persons of intelligence and veracity, who succeeded in escaping from the power of the vigilant enemy, we learn that the patriotic spirit which maintains it in those parts of the country in all its vigor, gives no small uneasiness to their oppressors, keeping

in continual alarm the parties of Sillar, that the patriots hold the territory from Potosí to Chuquisaca, and intercept all provisions that Texada, with his force, does the same near Cinti; that the commandant, Mendez, in San Lorenzo, and the sergeant major Roxas, who do not suffer them to leave their intrenchments; and where extreme necessity obliges them to employ a larger force on their expeditions, they suffer no less by the enormous and scandalous desertions which they experience from the vicinity of our troops. We may judge of their necessities in this respect from their having been no money coined in the mine of Potosí, or any working of the mines from the month of December past, owing to the want of mercury; that the commandant, Lira, attacked the enemy near Oruro, routed them, and took 200 prisoners, with considerable ammunition, and one cannon; a few escaped by flight, while the rest consisting of about 400 new recruits, finding themselves betrayed dispersed—finally, that if the order and union which now so happily reigns, shall continue to prevail we shall soon see the country delivered from those enemies who unjustly oppose themselves to our freedom.

To the most excellent Don Martin Belgrano, Captain General of the Provinces, and Commander in Chief of the auxiliary Army of Peru.

Most excellent Sir—I have to inform your Excellency, that lieut. col. Don Manuel Edward Arias was charged with the command of the out posts, (van guard) with instructions to post himself in Huamachuco, to cover the defiles, and observe the exterior movements of the enemy. He was also enjoined to annoy the enemy, by means of parties well mounted, approaching as near as possible—the result has been, that he has succeeded in capturing, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp, 1247 head of wool cattle; he has also taken twelve of those mortars, by means of which the enemy were enabled to execute their perfidious designs and which have been promptly assigned by the commander of the guard for the fort of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MARTIN GUERMEZ.

March 28th, 1818.

Note.—Those who understand and know with what difficulty the enemy procure the means of assistance in our country, not only on account of the constant harassment they suffer from our troops but also because the provisions belonging all in the possession of the Americans, are concealed or removed away, will be able to estimate the merit of this success, and the severity which it inflicts upon them many times greater than the capture of a regiment.

From the Baltimore Weekly Magazine.

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble; he cometh forth as a flower and is soon down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

Job, xiv. 1.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp, & power of the world, and the glory of this life, are to be a burden to me."

And all that beauty, all that wealth, gave,

"Await alike the inevitable hour—

"The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Died at sea, on the 16th April last, Captain William S. Stockell, worthy and much esteemed inhabitant of this city. In the melancholy bereavement of this mortification, and much regretted gentleman, day which forbode his long looks for return to the bosom of a fond expecting family and friends, we in a moment overwhelmed by unrelenting woe; the gay illusion which beamed in each anxious eye to a husband, and to greet a friend was at once supplanted by the messenger of death; as unto a lovely rose which budded forth in the morn, an emblem of joy and tranquility, the cruel spoiler can pluck the beautiful blossom from its native twig, its life faded, and nought but a vindictive thorn remains on the desolate waste.—A fond and amiable partner, alas! whose gentle breast fortified by nature to sustain dire innovations of grief, is widowed ere the honey moon is over, mourns a tender affectionate hand cut down in the splendor of the bloom of life. The writer of this feeble tribute well knew the virtues of this excellent man, he sincerely sympathized with the train of relations and friends who untimely loss. In his family

POET'S CORNER.

SACRED MUSIC.

AN ODE,

FROM THE GERMAN OF KLOPSTOCK.

Dear dream, which I must ne'er behold
fulfill'd.
Thou beamy form, more fair than orient day,
Float back and hover yet
Before my swimming sight.

Do they wear crowns in vain that they
forbear
To realize the heavenly portraiture?
Shall marble hearse them all.
Ere the bright change be wrought?

Hail, chosen ruler of a freer world!
For thee shall bloom the never fading
song—
Who bidst it be. To thee
Religion's honours rise.

Yes—could the grave allow—of thee
I'd sing:
For once would Inspiration string the
lyre—

The streaming tide of joy.

My pledge for loftier verse.

Great is thy deed, my wish. He has
not known
What 'tis to melt in bliss, who never
felt.

Devotion's raptures rise

On sacred music's wing;

Never trembled, when adoring
choirs

Mingling hallow'd songs of solemn
praise;

And, at each awful pause,

The unseen choirs above.

Long float around my forehead, bliss-
ful dream!
I hear a Christian people hymn their
God,

And thousands kneel at once,

Jehovah, Lord, to thee.

The people sing their Saviour, sing the
Son;

Their simple song according with their
heart,

Yet lofty, such as lifts

The aspiring soul from earth.

On the rais'd eye lash, on the burning
cheek,

The young tear quivers, for they view

the goal

Where shines the golden crown,

Where angels wave the palm.

Hush! the clear song swells forth. Now
flows along

Music, as of pour'd heartless from the
breast;

For so the master will'd

To lead its channel'd course.

Deep, strong, it seizes on the swelling
heart,

Scorning what knows not to call down
the tear.

Or's round the soul in gloom,

Or steep in holy awe.

Borne on the deep slow sounds a holy
awe.

Descends, Alternate voices sweep the
dome,

Then blend their choral force,

The theme, Impending doom.

Or the triumphal Hail to Him, who
rose!

While all the host of Heaven, o'er Si-
on's hill

Hove'd, and, praising, saw

Ascend the Lord of Life.

One voice alone, one harp alone, be-
gins.

But soon joins in the ever fuller choir.

The people quake. They feel

A glow of heavenly fire.

Joy! Joy! They scarce support it. Rolls

aloud

The organ's thunder—now more loud,

and more—

Add to the shout of all,

The temple trembles too:

Enough! I sink. The wave of people
bows

Before the altars—bows the front to
earth

They taste the hallow'd cup

Devoutly, deeply, still.

One day, when rest my bones beside a
lane,

Where thus assembled worshippers a-
dore,

The conscious grave shall heave,

Its flowrets sweeter bloom:

And on the morn that from the rock
He sprang.

When p' n n' praise pursues his radi-

ant way,

I'll hear—He rose again—

Shall vibrate through the tomb.

From the West-Jersey Gazette.

Mr. Koilock,

I belong to the 145th Reg. of
N. J. called by way of distinction
the Broomstick Regiment. Not
long since you will recollect was
the day of Review.—About noon
the whole corps appeared on the
field, completely armed with fowling
pieces, guns without locks, barrels
without stocks, and stocks without
locks or barrels, together with
broomsticks, brush-handles, & crooked
clubs, picked up on the spur of
the occasion, 'tutor-mimstra armis.'

and completely equipped, not with
cartridge box, scabbard and belt,
but with pocket bottles, charged to
the nozzle with the real burning
life-giving sting.

Between twelve and one o'clock
the line was formed, but O what a
line! Not Alloway's Creek, from its
source to its mouth, had half as many
turns and windings as this illus-
trious corps; throughout the whole
of which nothing appeared but
"confusion worse confounded." No
soldier addressed by the centre of
the Regiment, but every man regu-
lated his position according to the
point of attraction to which his own
feelings directed. If thirst prevail-
ed, he applied himself to his bottle,
if fatigue oppressed, he sat or re-
clined on "the lap of earth;" if curi-
osity prompted, he stepped aside
to gaze at the wonders around him;
or if hunger urged, he forsook his
colours for the alluring contents of
a ginger bread-stall. Every man
was at liberty, or took the liberty,
(when he stood up) of standing with
his side, face or back in front, just
as inclination dictated. This was
now and then the occasion of a com-
ical blunder, for when orders were
given to form on the right a major-
ity, having their backs in front
began very naturally to form on the
left, which was in part of the right
to them, and which they could not
easily mistake, having in imitation
of the commander in chief, tied a
red string on the fore finger of the
right hand to distinguish it from the
left.

But no description can do justice
to the soldier-like appearance and
martial conduct of the commander
in chief. He came mounted on a
local descendant of Rosinante,
which like his illustrious ancestor,
not only displayed "as many angels
as a rail" by his spare flesh and pro-
minent bones, but was improved by
being ringbanded, spavined, and imp-
shotten. He was decorated with a
bridle of which the headstall was
composed of leather, and the reins
of a pair of cast garters strongly
joined together with knots, and a
saddl, between the tree and pad of
which were inserted half a score of
chips and wedges to prevent its in-
juring the gaied spine of Rosinante.
The Yung r, &c. each side of which
is hung an iron stirrup, well bur-
nished with rust, and supported by a
toe string. On top of this sat the
redoubtable commander of the Reg-
iment, clad in a terrible chapeau
bras without lace, cockade or tea-
ther and in a blue coat ornamented
with soiled scarlet and tarried
buttons, beneath which, you will
take it for granted, was a waistcoat,
small clothes, boots, &c. but of
which, being things of little import,
you cannot expect the historian to
take cognizance. One thing how-
ever cannot be omitted, to his val-
iant side hung a hollow scabbard,
attached to the hilt of a sword, which
as they were nicely joined together,
and the commander had no occasion
for so hostile a weapon, passed off
remarkably well, and not more
than two thirds of the Regiment
discovered the deception. All stra-
tagems are allowed in war!

During the manual exercise there
was such a display of broomsticks,
brush handles, &c. as I had never
seen equalled, at least on the field
of battle. You may easily conceive
how well the commander's orders
comported with the arms and equip-
ments of his soldiers!—"shoulder
firelock!" up goes a broomstick on
the right shoulder. "Handle car-
tridge!" not a cartridge box in the
Regiment. "Half cock!" a crooked
club. And throughout with the
same propriety.

But in wheeling no such difficulty
was to be encountered, no such con-
tradiction reconciled; for if my
broomstick compeers and fellow-
soldiers per chance did not under-
stand the terms of military disci-
pline, the redoubtable commander
had only to direct their movements
by certain objects of sight in the
neighbourhood. "To the right
wheel! D—n it! why don't you
wheel to the right?" roared the
Stentorian Chief of Broomsticks,
at the same time looking at the
string on his right hand. "Wheel
about I say, with your backs
wards Nick Bergenpozoon's barn,
and your faces towards Cousin Tom's
smoke house, with your right sides
towards the worm fence, and your
left sides to the west?" One would
have thought this or 'er explicit
enough—but, strange to tell! many
a brave soldier, as ever handled a
broomstick, neither knew where
Bergenpozoon's barn was, nor could
distinguish Cousin Tom's smoke
house from any other Cousin's to
the ninety-ninth remove.

After the exercises of the day
were past, my fellow soldiers of the
broomstick corps made a practical
use of their military skill, and lusti-
ly fell to work, "vi et armis," fist
and teeth, until having bit & bruised
each other, till neither party
could pursue the combat any longer,
they wisely resolved to enter into
a treaty of peace and alliance, of-
fensive and inoffensive, until the
next public occasion should call
forth their prowess, by which time,
it was hoped, the wounds and bruising
they had received in the present
engagement would bear opening and
bruising again. All things being
agreed upon, the peace was ratified
by what is called the Tumble-down
Ceremony, which consists in every
man's falling to the ground who is
unable to keep his feet.

A Soldier of the Broomstick
Regiment.

P. S. Sir, for ought I know, one
half the Regiments in New-Jersey
are as justly entitled to the martial
epithet of Broomstick, as the 145th.
Be that as it may, I hope they will
excuse a fond partiality to my own,
for which I cannot but acknowledge,
I feel a kind of unutterable re-
gard.

From the Quarterly Review.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

"If an open navigation should be
discovered across the polar basin,
the passage over the pole or close
to it, will be one of the most interest-
ing events to science that ever
occurred. It will be the first time
that the problem was properly solved
with which the learners of geo-
graphy are sometimes puzzled—that
of going the shortest way between
two places lying east and west
of each other, by taking a direction
of north and south.—The passage
of the pole will require the undivided
attention of the navigator. On
approaching this point from which
the northern coasts of Europe, Asia
and America, and every part of them
will bear south of him, nothing can
possibly assist him in ascertaining
his course and keeping on the right
meridian of his destined place but
a correct knowledge of the time, &
yet no means of ascertaining that
time will be afforded him. The only
time he can have, with any degree
of certainty, as long as he remains
on or near the pole, must be
that of Greenwich, and this he can
only know from good chronometers;
for from the general hazy state of
the atmosphere and particularly about
the horizon, and the sameness
in the altitude of the sun, at every
hour in the four and twenty, he
must not expect to obtain an approxi-
mation even of the apparent
time by observation, and he will
have no stars to assist him. All his
ideas respecting the heavens, and
the reckoning of his time will be
reversed, and the change not gradual,
as in proceeding from the east
to the west, or the contrary, but im-
stantaneous. The magnetic needle
will point to its unknown magnetic
pole, or fly round the point of the
bowl from which it is suspended,
and that high indicated north will
now be south; and the east will be
come the west, and the hour of noon
will be that of midnight."

Extract from Miss Hannah Moore's
"Strictures on the modern system
of female education."

"Since, then, there is a season,
when the youthful must cease to be
young, and the beautiful to excite
admiration, to learn how to grow
old gracefully, is, perhaps, one of
the rarest and most valuable acts
that can be taught to women. And,
it must be confessed, it is a most se-
vere trial for those women to be
called to lay down beauty, who have
nothing else to take up. It is for
this sober season of life, that edu-
cation should lay up its rich resour-
ces. However disregarded hither-
to they may have been, they will be
wanted now. When admirers fall
away, and flatterers become mute,
the mind will be driven to retire in
to itself, and if it find no entertain-
ment at home, it will be driven back
again upon the world with increas-
ed force. Yet, forgetting this, do
we not seem to educate our daugh-
ters exclusively for the transient
period of youth, when it is to ma-
ture life we ought to advert? Do
we not educate them for a crowd,
forgetting that they are to live at
home—for the world, and not for
themselves? For show, and not for
use—for time, and not for eterni-
ty?"

Sunday School Repository.

The number of this valuable pub-
lication for June, contains an inter-

esting collection of matter relating
to the subject of Sunday schools—
institutions of great importance to
the community, and producing ef-
fects which deeply impress every
good mind with the most favourable
sentiments of their utility. The
account of the annual meeting of
the New York Sunday School Soci-
ety held in May last, contains an in-
teresting history of the progress &
success of the society. From an
address made at that meeting by J.
Brasted, Esq. we copy the following
anecdote:

"A few days since, a young man,
about 19 years of age, called at the
British Consul's office, (in this city)
and made himself known as one,
whom, but a few years before, the
Consul had taken into his own Sun-
day School, in the North of Ireland,
as a poor, little, helpless, wretched
outcast. No nuptial tie had con-
secrated the birth of this child of mis-
ery, baptised in tears. No father
owned him for a son. But the Sun-
day School was to him as a father,
and a mother, and a sister, and a
brother. The precepts of religion
and morality which he learned there,
have struck deep root into his
heart, have blossomed in beauty, &
are now ripening into an abundance
of fruit. He poured into the Con-
sul's lap more than a hundred dol-
lars, the little earnings of his bodi-
l tool, in this land of Liberty, this
asylum of affliction, to be remitted
to his destitute mother, the forlorn
daughter of a man and son."

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1818

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a
supplement thereto establishing a
Branch thereof at Frederick town. No
notice is hereby given to the stockholders
on the Western Shore, that an election
will be held at the Banking house in
the city of Annapolis, on the first Mon-
day in August next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from a
among the stockholders, sixteen direc-
tors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine
directors for the Branch Bank at Fre-
derick town. By order,

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Re-
publican, Annapolis, and Federal Ga-
zette and American, Baltimore, are re-
quested to publish the above once a
week for four weeks.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received
and ready for delivery, at the Book
Store of Mr Geo Shaw, 1d at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 1

Baltimore and West River Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of
the Messrs. Barbers that large, conve-
nient, and swift sailing Schooner, ED-
WARD LLOYD, has commenced run-
ning her as a regular packet from West
River to Baltimore. She will leave
West River every Wednesday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return-
ing, leave Baltimore every Saturday
morning at 9 o'clock. He has eng-
aged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and
industrious man, to take charge of her.
Passengers may be assured, that they
will meet with the best accommoda-
tions.

All orders left at his store at West
River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN

June 11

JUST PUBLISHED,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 16.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffiths,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keefer.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Dighman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

COMMUNICATION.

MALE EDUCATION.

The benefits of education and instruction are invaluable—they cannot be too highly appreciated—language cannot adequately express them. The more enlightened society becomes, the greater the happiness it enjoys. Ignorance is ever productive of sin & misery—knowledge is the source of virtue and happiness. If such, then, be the opposite effects of ignorance and knowledge, ought not the blessings of the latter to be extended as widely as possible? In an especial manner ought the culture of the female mind to be overlooked and neglected? Great indeed, and glorious has been the evolution of sentiment & practice on this subject, within a few years past in the United States. To read, to spell, to write, and to cipher through the four first rules of no ambitious arithmetic, constitutes not now, as it once did, the sum total of female education in America! The intellectual sphere of women is daily enlarging, and they are called upon by the progress of more liberal and enlightened sentiments, to fulfil duties to society, from which they were once excluded by the deficiencies of their education. It is greatly to be lamented then, that while, in almost every other section of our country this subject has excited an interest commensurate with its importance, and led to the establishment of respectable and well conducted Female Academies, that in our own city it has scarcely been thought of. To those who should feel a peculiar interest in this subject, to such as have daughters to educate, and wish not to rear them "steep'd in ignorance to their very lips," to such, no subject can be more important, none which presents stronger claims to their immediate and earnest attention.

CIVIS.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Secretary of one of the Bible Societies in Baltimore.

"It is much to be lamented that Maryland is so far behind the other States in establishing Bible Societies. The funds of the society here are so limited as to circumscribe its influence within a narrow compass, and the astonishing progress and increasing benefits of the Sunday Schools, claim and receive the fostering care of the Bible Society. A plan I expect will soon be adopted by this society, to enlist the several counties of the state in this great cause, by establishing Auxiliary Societies. It would be gratifying to observe that Annapolis was the first to begin this holy work—success must attend it—a few individuals who have the business at heart will do much."

Proposals have been issued for publishing a volume of sermons selected from the manuscript of the late Rev. Mark Brown, of Charles county. The immediate object of this publication is to promote in some degree the comfort of his destitute widow and children; but the intrinsic merit of the sermons which have been selected, affords

a sufficient inducement, without the aid of any other motive, to insure the patronage of the public. To such then as are capable of appreciating the "luxury of doing good," an ample opportunity is afforded by patronising the intended publication. While they contribute to the relief of the destitute and afflicted, they will at the same time be promoting the knowledge of that revelation which alone is capable of making us wise unto salvation. The price of the volume is \$1. A subscription paper is left at Mr. G. Shaw's Store.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2d inst. at Bromont, the seat of James Clerklee, Esq. by the Rev. Charles Mann, Mr. Philip A. L. Conter, Esq. of Westmoreland county, Virginia, to Miss Ann R. Clerklee, of Charles county Maryland.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, after a long illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude, Mr. ABSALOM RIGGELY, in the 76th year of his age.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following are the remarks of Duane, in the Aurora of Saturday last on a paragraph from a federal paper, in which it was among other things observed, that "all the heads of departments are of the democratic party—the foreign ministers, commissioners and agents of the same stamp."

"This is not true—Mr. Adams never was, nor is he now a democrat—his opinions are exactly those of his father, that a republic means any thing or nothing; he always held the doctrine, that the congress like the British parliament, should be omnipotent, that is superior to the constitution. Mr. Madison & Mr. Monroe have acted upon this principle, in the yazoo, the bank, and the Florida war, making and sending of ambassadors without consent of congress or senate. Mr. Pinkney had always too much magnanimity to affect being anything but a Federalist, and though he accepted office and sought it, he never played the hypocrite like Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun; the latter gentleman, tho' a Carolinian by birth and the son of a most worthy and open-hearted Irishman, was educated at Yale, and has studied what Abraham Bishop will never be forgiven for revealing—his politics hang very loose about him—and indeed he cannot be properly accused of any principles—but an inflexible devotion to No. 1, indifferent alike to every thing else. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Crawford, & Mr. Wirt, are all Virginians—no man can say that the government of Virginia is a democracy."

N. w. York, July 6.

We announce with much pleasure, the arrival of the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Com. Chauncy, from the Mediterranean. The Washington has had a passage of 42 day from Gibraltar.

The Washington stopped at Madeira, and sailed thence the 1st June. Capt. Ridgely, of the navy, remained in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health. When the W. sailed, the U. S. squadron was at Leghorn, but daily expected at Gibraltar.

Mr. Eustis, American Minister in Holland set out for London and the U. S. on the 12th of May last.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11. IMPORTANT!

We were favoured at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, & of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof; we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West Florida makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles Barancas.

1st. The Fort of Barancas will be delivered to the troops of the U. S. under the following conditions.

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock, P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon,

with all the honours of war, drums beating, and with their arms & baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith, shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be attacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security to the purchasers.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed;

provided they do not exceed the American ration, in which case the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the royal employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employ.

These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognition under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison; those who are in a situation shall be embarked with it, and shall be under the care of and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners as also those in the employ of the royal finance shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the port of Havana.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of Barancas.

8th. During their permanence the United States will furnish to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal others, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the reimbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the government of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthcoming. The rations allow doubtless to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government,

11. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—all titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12th. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of these classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarkation for Havana for account of the U. S.

Inadmissible—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14th. The store-keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery appointed on behalf of the American government.

15th. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havana.

Approved.

17. The Alabama chief with his family now in this fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18th. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province to the state in which he receives it as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favourable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21st. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible, and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective originals.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) JOSEPH MASON,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Additional articles which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhoia. The commandant of this province engages in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. majesty destined for this port should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be free-

ly admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

Approved.

St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 6 o'clock P. M.
(Signed) JOSEPH MASON,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Head Quarters, division of the south, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than 4 years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savagery; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence.

—These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity to issue munitions of war to the savages, thus enabling them to raise the tomahawk against us.

During the spring and summer, a period of agricultural labor, the Spaniards, thus enabled, continued the warfare unopposed for harvest, and the Americans, who have had no time to collect the harvest, were compelled to abandon the fields, and the American government, therefore, compelled the Spanish authorities to give up the Floridas, and the Americans to leave the country, as the Spanish authorities could not be maintained. Pensacola was founded in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced.—Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them.

It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will make an enquiry to be made into all landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent is allowed, but possession is not given.

This property is necessary to the United States, and under their laws may be held, an equivalent paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, &c. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in case of any attempt at illicit trade.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.

WE LEARN.—Dredge, a vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom House this city, with a clearance signed "James Gadsden, acting Collector."

By this vessel we learn that General Jackson has gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 800 men. The Tennessee volunteers form the garrison of the Barancas, the regular troops are stationed in the town.

It is said that the Fort of the Barancas, at the time of its surrender, contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and refused to fight, which circumstance accounts for the feeble defence it was made.

Part of the Spanish troops formed the garrison of the Barancas, and have been sent to the Havana. The remainder were to follow the vessel which was expected to sail from Mobile.

Washington, July 16.

Mr. George W. Campbell died from Washington on Friday Boston, where the frigate

was expected to land.

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MASON,
JACKSON,
Gen. Comdg.
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JUNE 9.
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Washington, July
George W. Campbell de-
Washington on Friday
where the frigate

cre, commodore McDonough, waits
to convey him to Russia. Mr.
Campbell expects to embark about
the 15th of the month.

The Secretary of the Navy has
arrived at his residence in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Robertson, the representa-
tive of Louisiana, and general Rip-
ley arrived at New Orleans on the
7th ult. in the ship Missouri, from
Baltimore.—Nat. Int.

Despatches from Gen. Jackson.

Despatches were received at the
War Department yesterday from
General Jackson.—The bearer, Mr.
Hambly, reached the city on Mon-
day night, and would have been
here, he informs us, some days ear-
lier, but for detentions on the road
arising from the irregularity of the
stages on some parts of the line.
General Jackson's letters have been
forwarded to the President, & their
contents of course are unknown to
us; but we understand, generally,
that they embrace a full account of
his proceedings in the south, down
to the expulsion of the Spaniards
from Pensacola, and that the facts
they disclose form a most ample jus-
tification of his conduct in the Spa-
nish territory.—Ibid.

During the progress of the last
spring and summer, we were alarm-
ed by reports of every species of
agricultural distress. The fly had
ruined the wheat, the worm had
ruined the corn, and the seasons
were unpropitious for seed time and
harvest. Nevertheless the seed
was sown, the product was gathered,
and we have not heard that famine
has distressed any portion of our
country, as was seriously predicted,
and without reason. If last year
promised to be the year of famine,
the present no less promises to be
a year of plenty. Such crops of
wheat and rye, as load the lands of
Virginia and Maryland, travellers
assure us, have seldom been seen;
the corn, too, is generally thriving,
and both corn and wheat, as far as
our information extends, have been
safely harvested from worm and fly. The
wheat crop is said to be inferior to the
corn, but not inferior to an aver-
age crop. The cotton planters of
the south, and the tobacco planters
of the adjoining states, it is feared,
are not so fortunate as the farmers;
but, it is hoped, that in the end they
will have no reason to complain.
The reward of their labour was so
abundant at the last season, that it
would be ungrateful to repine be-
cause at the present it is rather
less. If the general product be less
than usual, the price will be higher
in proportion; so that little will be
lost.—Ib.

It is said the President has re-
cently given directions that a pre-
ference is to be given, in making
purchases on public account, to ar-
ticles of domestic manufacture,
where they can be had at any thing
like a fair price; this it is under-
stood, extends to all that relates to
the public buildings, as well as other
national contracts.

Washington Gaz.

We learn that the U. S. frigate
Aegean, capt. Downes, is on
orders for the N. W. coast of
South America, to co-operate with
the Ontario in the protection of our
trade in those seas. Her assist-
ance will be well-timed, and affords
evidence of a judicious distribution
of our naval force, by strengthen-
ing our interests in this interesting
quarter of the globe. From good
information, it is conjectured, she
will not leave Boston, where she is
repairing, till September.—Ib.

Head-Quarters, Division of the
South
Adjutant General's Office,
26 miles west of Pensacola,
May 31, 1818.

Capt. McGirt of the territory of
Alabama is authorized and instruct-
ed to raise one company of volun-
teer mounted men, for the period of
two months, unless sooner discharg-
ed, to consist of two subalterns and
forty privates to be under his com-
mand as captain. As soon as Capt.
McGirt raises thirty men, he will
proceed directly to the Perdido, &
cross the country, between it and
Mobile and Pensacola, putting to
death every hostile warrior that may
be found, preserving the women and
children, and delivering them to the
commanding officer at Pensacola.

The subalterns will be left to
raise the balance of the company,
and will immediately join him at
Pensacola, where the officer com-
manding will be instructed to regu-
larly muster them into service.

Washington, July
George W. Campbell de-
Washington on Friday
where the frigate

Capt. Boyle of said Territory, is
in like manner instructed and autho-
rised to raise a company, and will
proceed with Capt. McGirt on rais-
ing thirty men to aid in executing
the wishes of the Major General,
leaving his subalterns to raise the
balance of his company who will
be instructed to join at Pensacola,
and be mustered into service.

These companies on reaching
Pensacola, will be furnished with
provisions by the commanding offi-
cer, and will then proceed to scour
the country between the Escambia
and Appalacian rivers, destroy-
ing any hostiles as above directed,
and on their application at Forts
Gadsden or Scott, provisions will
be issued to them by the respective
commanding officers.

The quartermaster's department
at either of the foregoing posts,
will furnish forage on their regular
returns.

Capt. McGirt and Boyl will re-
port to Col. King in writing, a state-
ment of all occurrences which may
be worthy of note.

By order,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

To the Patriotism of the young men
on Tombekell!!

Capt. McGirt will have a confi-
dential subaltern at his Ferry or
the Alabama, in readiness to accept
the services of all who may feel dis-
posed to protect the frontier from
the depredations of those hordes of
out lying savages that infest the
frontier. It is hoped that this ap-
peal to the Patriotism of the citi-
zens will not be made in vain; that
the noble spirit of the Alabamians
will be aroused on this occasion, &
that every young man who has a
horse will immediately repair to the
rendezvous.

NEW-YORK. July 9.

Yesterday the remains of Gen-
eral RICHARD MONTGOMERY
were deposited, with civic and mili-
tary honours, beneath the monu-
ment erected at St. Paul's Church
by the order of Congress, to his
memory. The arrangements for the
occasion have been heretofore pub-
lished in this paper. In conformi-
ty with those arrangements, the
Governor's Guards, the corps of ar-
tillery and cavalry, and the militia
officers together with the different
societies, distinguished with their
badges and banners, appeared at an
early hour, and formed the line in
Broadway from the battery to Cham-
ber street.

The Clergy, the Students of Co-
lumbia College, the Free Masons,
the municipal authorities of the city,
the members of the state and national
legislatures, the consuls of foreign
powers, the Vice President of the
United States, and other
characters of distinction, formed a
part of the procession.

The line, under the direction of
the veteran Col. Piatt, the Grand
Marshall, moved from the left through
Chamber, Gramercy, Pearl, Wal-
Broad and Beaver streets, to Broad-
way, thence up Broadway to St.
Paul's where sacred music, appro-
priate to the occasion, was per-
formed by the Handel and Haydn Soci-
ety; the funeral service read in a
solemn and impressive manner by
the Right Reverend Bishop Hobart,
and a short but eloquent eulogium
on the character and services of the
deceased, the cause in which he
lived and the duties devolving on
the rising generation of maintaining
their independence, pronounced by
the Rev. Dr. Mason.

The remains were then commit-
ted to the ground, and volleys of
musket fire fired in the church yard
by detachments from the artillery,
acting as infantry, and from the Go-
vernors Guards.

The pall-bearers were Col. Va-
ricker, (President of the Cincinnati),
Col. Trumbull, Col. North, Gen. M.
Clarkson, Col. M. W. Willett, Col.
Fisher, Capt. Tietout, and Gen.
Giles.

The bier and coffin were very
splendid, and were marked by a de-
tachment of U. S. Infantry, under
Lieut. Belknap, followed by a horse
caparisoned in black, with the usual
accompaniments of military mourn-
ing.

In the procession there were pro-
bably not less than 4 to 5,000
persons. The streets through which
it passed were lined, and the windows
crowded with spectators. The
exhibition was imposing, magni-
ficent and solemn.

The appearance of the military
was fine—the shipping in the har-
bor displayed their colours at half-
mast—the bells tolled a long and
final requiem—the Washington 74,
and the forts, fired minute guns—

and, with an order and decorum
scarcely ever witnessed on similar
occasions, the city of New York has
fulfilled the wishes of the state, and
paid the last honors to the memory
of a general, who nobly sacrificed
his life in leading her sons to battle
in the war of Independence.

ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC.

By the Handel and Haydn Society,
for the funeral obsequies of Major
General RICHARD MONTGOMERY, at St. Paul's Church,
Wednesday, July 8, 1818.

Organ.—S. P. Taylor.—As the
procession enters the Church.

Dead March in Saul.—As soon
as the procession is seated.

Solo.—Miss Conrad.—Air—I
know that my Redeemer liveth, and
that he shall stand at the latter day
upon the earth, and though worms
destroy this body, yet in my flesh
shall I see God.—For now is Christ
risen from the dead and become the
first fruits of them that slept.

During the Service—I heard a
voice from Heaven saying Write
blessed are the dead which die in
the Lord; Even so saith the Spirit,
for they rest from their labors.

After the Lesson—Anthem from
Psalm xvi. verses 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Chorus—I have set God always
before me, for he is my right hand,
therefore I shall not fail.

Trio—Wherefore my heart was
glad, and my glory rejoiced, my flesh
so shall rest in hope, for thou
didst not leave his soul in hell,
neither didst thou suffer thine Holy
One to see corruption.

Duet and Chorus—Thou shalt
shew me the path of life, in thy
presence is fulness of joy, and at thy
right hand there are pleasures for
evermore.

AFTER THE BENEDICTION

Chorus—Since by Man came
death, by Man came also the resur-
rection of the dead. For as in Adam
all die, even so in Christ shall all
be made alive.

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

From an Irish paper
REGENT'S LEEVEE-AMERICA.
Dublin March 19.

On Thursday, his Royal High-
ness the Prince Regent held his first
levee for the season, at Carlton-
House. It was extremely crowded
by nobility, foreigners of distinc-
tion and gentry.

"Previous to the commencement
of the levee, after the usual forms
of the Prince Regent's entering his
state apartment, Mr. Rush, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-
potentiary from the United States
of America, was introduced to the
Prince Regent by Lord Viscount
Castlereagh, as principal secretary
of state for foreign affairs, and con-
ducted by Robert Chester, asq. the
assistant master of the ceremonies.
His excellency had a closet audience,
delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. Mr.
J. Adams Smith, secretary of the
legation of the United States of Amer-
ica, and Mr. Taylor attached to
the legation of the United States,
were also presented to the Regent
upon their appointments." The
introduction of these personages
calls to our recollection an anecdote
of the King, highly creditable
to the good sense and self possess-
on of his majesty.

After the king had been com-
pelled, by a series of disasters, to re-
cognize the independence of the U.
S. of America, Mr. John Adams
was delegated to act as their envoy
at the Court of St. James's—To
meet him the King was obliged to
offer violence to his feelings. His
majesty said previously, that it
would be the most trying hour of
his life. However, when the hour
arrived, the King conquered his re-
pugnance—he received Mr. Adams
in the most gracious manner, and af-
ter the formal introduction, his ma-
jesty said—"Mr. Adams, I have
been the last man in the kingdom
who consented to recognize the in-
dependence of my late colonies—I
shall also be the last person to at-
tempt to violate it."

Mr. Adams was greatly affected,
and took every opportunity to ter-
wards of contradicting the opinions
then very prevalent, unfavorable to
his majesty's personal character.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, letters
of administration on the personal es-
tate of Benjamin McMechen, late of the
said county, deceased. All persons
having claims against said estate,
are requested to bring them in, legally au-
thenticated according to law, and all
those in any manner indebted to the
estate to make immediate payment, to

Henry McMechen, adm'r.

July 10. 3w.

2

3w.

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Thankful for past encouragement
desirous of being worthy of a continu-
ance of it, informs his steady custom-
ers and the public, in general, that
he has employed some excellent wor-
men, who are now engaged in makin-

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work he will venture to say will
not rip, and may be depended upon.
Country gentlemen who may favour
him with orders for shoes for their peo-
ple, are assured that every exertion
will be made to give them satisfaction,
so far as good strong materials, well
put together, will enable him. He has
now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as are to be met with in this city.

Orders from the country will be
gladly received, & executed with faith-
fulness and despatch.

J. P. embraces this opportunity of
making known, that

MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of
the ladies of this city and its vicinity
is at this time, and intends constantly
keeping, in her own private apartment
(under the same roof with his shop) a
handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Child-
ren's shoes fit for every season of the
year. Among them are some very
fine prurielles. She likewise keeps
a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may
call upon being attentively and thank-
fully served.

Annapolis, July 16, 1818.

2

3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,
June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann
Monroe, executrix of the last will and
testament of John Monroe, late of A. A.
County, deceased, it is ordered that
she give the notice required by law for
creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased; and that the same be
published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-
ligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John Monroe,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the 1st day of September next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Monroe, exec'r

The West of England papers state
at the appearance of the country
extremely fine and furnishes a
rising prospect of an abundant
harvest.

desperately
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(Signed) ALEXANDER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been reported to me, that about ten or twelve years ago my father and mother, at their death, requested that the administrators should send so much money, and their two gold watches, from England, to me in the United States of America, I being the only heir alive. The money and watches were deposited in an iron chest, sent by a certain ship, and landed in the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county, and sent by a certain General Wilkinson to the city of Washington. This money was sent to me about seventy years ago, and I think it hard that I should be treated in this manner. I believe there are three men now alive that will prove the money is in the City of Washington, and I am disposed to let the public know their names, Mr. Henry Rutter, James Madewell, and John Bond, are the three men, that if alive, will prove the same.

YOUNG WILKINSON.

July 23. 3w.

Planters Bank of Prince-George's County,

July 16, 1818.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that the second installment, of five dollars, on each share, will become due on Saturday the 15th of August next, and that by the charter the instalment already paid in will be forfeited unless the second is punctually paid by order.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r.

July 23. 3w.

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Negro Tom, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is tolerably black, and bow-legged; the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, occasioned by a whitlow. He bud on and took with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaloons, one old blue cloth coat, one black cassimere waistcoat, one osnaburgh frock shirt, and an old fur hat. He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties. I will give ten dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and if out of the county the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART,

Living in Anne-Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern.

July 23. 11/14 76

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 8. 1f.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

—

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, ex'xx. of the

last Will and testament of

John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE, ex'xx.

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Thankful for past encouragement & desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent workmen, who are now engaged in making

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as any to be met with in this city.

Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J. P. embraces this opportunity of making known, that

MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment, (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prunellas. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.

Annapolis, July 16, 1818. 2 tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 30th June, 1818.

James Boyle, Sarah Batten, Thos. H. Bowie, Richard Ball, 2. Sophie Brooks, Thomas Bignell, Robet Buck-Hannon P. Solomon Bishop, Monsr. Cadue, Clerk of the court of Chancery, William Campbell 4, Geo. Cragg, Wm. Caton, John M. Cleaveland, the Rev. President of St. John's College, William Darnell, William Dayvis, Richd. Denison, Joseph Daley, Benj. Eares, Charles Frazier, John Franklin, Harriet Frost, John Frost, William Foxcroft, John Gaither, Samuel C. Grifling, Horris S. Gibson, Harriot Gale, Eliza Glenn 2, Samuel Gant, Samuel Horner, H. H. Hawkins, Robert B. Hannard, George Hogarth, C. Hobne, Thos Hall, Thos W. Hall, Jona. Huntington 3, Henry Hull, Mr. Handel, Mary Ann Horton, Frederick Harwood, Edward Hall, Edwin Harwood, John Johns, Arnold E. Jones, Mary Jarvis 2, Daniel P. Jacob, John Johnson 2, Wm. Kilty 3, Sarah Kent, Judge Kilgour, Thomas Letch, James Lorong, Mrs. Lorang, Hugh Moore, Daniel Mahan, Anne Malone, Ann Merican, Miss McC. lock, T. C. Monroe John Mathews, Jos. M'Cormac, Hugh M. Guire, Walter Norman, John Nocks, Capt. Joseph Owens, Thos O'Rourke, Saml. Praker 2, Maybury Parks, Wm Prentiss 4, B. S. Pigman 2 12, Rinaldo Pindle, Richard Phylips, Joseph Phelps, John T. Richardson 2, John T. Rickets, Robert B. Randolph, James Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Maria Richardson, Margaret Steuart, John N. Stewart, Vachel Severe, Eleanor S. Stockett, Joseph N. Stockett, Len. Scott, J. T. Shaff, Wm. Saunders, Thomas Stewart, Danl. Sprig, Mrs. Stencombe, W. G. Tuck, George Frost, Catharine Tydings, Mary Thompson, James Taylor, Harriot Thomas, Dr. Trilly, Worshipful Master of Amanda Lodge Annapolis, Danl. H. Higgins 2, Nathaniel Williams, Doct. Chs. Worthington, Laurence VanWomer, Mrs. Wallace, James Williams near Annapolis, Henry Woodward 2, Wm. W. Weems, John C. Weems 2, Jona. Weedon, Geo. Williams, Elijah Williams, Robert Wilson, Robert Welsh near Annapolis, Basil Yewell.

JAMES MUNROE,

Post Master.

July 9. 3

In Chancery,

July 1, 1818.

Ordered, That the creditors of Brock Mockbee, exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within three months from the date hereof.

By order,

THOS. H. BOWIE,

Reg. Cur. Cun.

3w.

WM. THOMPSON,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

Inform the friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells and opposite Mr. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the above business in its branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 9. 3

ANN MUNROE, ex'xx.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

April 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

George & John Barber,

Desirous of accomodating their friends and the public, have at considerable expense built and equipped new vessels for the express purpose of sailing them as Packets between this City and Baltimore. Their cabin, are spacious, elegant, and airy, and provided with every thing necessary to promote the convenience and comfort of passengers. Every exertion will be made to insure speedy and safe passage; and no expense spared to obtain the best fare for their tables. One of their Boats will leave this place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and the other leave Baltimore for this place every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

They will continue to perform, for their steady friends and supporters, all business with which they may be entrusted; but to avoid being injured by mistakes, must decline holding themselves responsible for letters, or any thing which they may be said to contain.

They keep as a Drosser a large, well built Schooner, which will take freights to any place on the Chesapeake Bay—she is in the charge of captain Spencer, a careful and experienced skipper. Persons wishing to employ her are requested to make application at either of their stores situated near the dock.

We will embrace this opportunity of noticing the illiberal treatment which we have received from the few of our fellow citizens who are so blind to the welfare of Annapolis, which should ever have a line of Packets of her own as diligently to countenance the interference of strangers with our line, and who carry their hostility towards us so far, as when called from home themselves, in preference to going with us, to give more than our price for a passage, to go with those whose interests are by no means connected with Annapolis, with those who live in a town which has ever been inimical to her, and who it is likely would, if our vessels were taken from the line, and it should happen no longer to suit their own convenience to continue upon it, take their oil likewise, and thus leave the citizens of this place destitute of a water carriage to Baltimore. But what makes the treatment, of which we complain, appear in our view so very ungenerous, is, that the very persons who thus aid our opponents, have, when it was needful to them selves, requested us to transact business for them in Baltimore—a thing we have never refused to do, though we have never received compensation for the same. Such conduct, then, the candid and unprejudiced must agree with us, is illiberal, and we now inquire, whether any man of spirit or feeling, would, after patiently submitting to it more than twelve months, continue to perform the unprofitable jobs of those, who thus throw their profitable ones into the hands of others? We think there are none who would; and in future it need not be exerted on us. The profits of our line have arisen principally from the passage money, and no from the cost of freights. But even the receipts for passages began to be much abridged nearly three years ago, by the Baltimore steam boats forsaking their regular line and coming upon this whenever the meeting of the leg slate, &c. or the sitting of the courts of appeals and chance, y, made it necessary for strangers to visit this city.

It has been said that we ought to procure a Steam Boat, this would no doubt be highly gratifying to the public, to whom we must say we are grateful for past encouragement, and to please whom we would not hesitate to do anything consistent with right and our own safety; but when we take into consideration the first cost of such an establishment, the extensive patronage which would be necessary to support it, and the present unprofitableness of the line of Packets between this and Baltimore, we are brought irresistibly to conclude that such a step, on our part, would be nothing short of foolish dissipating & wasting the earnings of our past lives, and sealing the ruin of ourselves and our families. Let those who have inconsiderately talked of what we ought to do, bear in mind, that the abolition of the general court, the taking of the funds from the College, and the late act altering the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from a season of the year when the weather is usually clement, and our Packets are running, to a time when they are laid up on account of its tempestuousness, have ended to reduce the receipts of our line so low as to be little more than sufficient to defray the expense attendant upon it, and not enough to compensate us for the sacrifice of our time, which we might frequently employ in more profitable pursuits. If there are any who doubt this statement, let them come and examine our books for the two last years, and then if they find what we here say is not correct, let them expose the falsity of it to the world. Still in defiance of all this, if there are, among those whose anxiety for a Steam Boat has led them to TALK so loudly in favour of one, any ten or twelve who will come forward and contribute a proportionate part of the cost of building and running such a vessel, we will cordially unite with them in putting one upon this line. If there are none such to be found because of the great hazard and danger of the undertaking, we hope that all censure against us, for not doing so, without associates, will cease, and that our business will not suffer any declension on that account.

We now assure our firm friends, that whenever Annapolis improves so far as to promise support adequate to the enterprise, that we will furnish ourselves with a Steam-Boat equal to any belonging to the Chesapeake, and until such time arrives, no reasonable man ought to expect us, alone, to do so.

Annapolis, June 10, 1818. 4.

Groceries,

QUEEN'S WARE, &

Ironmongery.

LICELY,

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

All which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash—and to their punctual customers on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, May 7. 12

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

William P. Hardisty, adm'r.

July 16. 2

POET'S CORNER.

From the Philadelphia Union.
GRAVE OF THE DUELLIST.
WHO sleeps beneath this dreary mound?

Whose ashes here repose?
Say not, 'tis holy, hallowed ground—
There's blood upon the rose!

Does there a hero sleep beneath?
Some chief of spotless fame?
The slow rets here no fragrance breathe;
No marble speaks his name!

Is it the lover's wither'd form,
That lies so dark and low?
I hear no requiem but the storm—
No mournful sound but woe!

Is it Religion's humble child,
That sleeps in silence here?
Around this spot so dread and wild,
I view no friendly tear.

No—he whose dust is here enshrin'd,
Possess'd a ruffian's heart;
No wreath by Beauty's hand entwin'd,
Did fame to him impart.

Religion wept not o'er his grave,
No friend his loss did mourn;
He liv'd of Honour false the Slave—
He died his country's Scorn.

BOSTON BARD.

Extraordinary case of a Soldier wounded at Waterloo.

The following curious case happened at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, and is related by Deputy Aspin & Hennen. A Hanoverian soldier received a wound from a grape shot, on the 17th June, 1815, at Waterloo, which struck him on the external part of the thigh, producing very extensive laceration. On the second day he was taken into the hospital, and the usual dressings applied. On the fifth day a long narrow passage was discovered by the probe, seeming to run nearly the whole length of the vastus externus muscle. On cutting into this, three pieces of coin (which, from the very curious note in which they were compacted together, we thought worthy of being presented to the Director-General of Hospitals) were extracted from the parts. This poor fellow, a raw recruit, had no money whatever about him, nor even a pocket to hold any, and fervently protested against his right to this forced loan. He accounted for it by supposing it carried from the pocket of his comrade, who stood before him in the ranks, and who was killed by the same shot. The coins, consisting of 2 five-franc pieces and a Dutch stiver, were obviously first struck by the shot, and carried along by it. For nearly one half of their flat surfaces, the silver pieces adhered closely together; on the other, where the ball had struck their edges, the metal was flattened out and somewhat hollowed. In this hollow lay the copper coin, in some degree adapted to the shape of the depression on the larger pieces. We cannot omit noticing here a trait strongly illustrative of the nobility of mind which characterizes the soldiers, and their proneness to superstition & belief in omens, which a surgeon acquainted with their character can often turn to their benefit. The part of those two which had been flattened out, happened to be that on which Napoleon's head was impressed. From one it was nearly effaced; and on observing this circumstance to the patient and his companions, a universal burst of joy echoed through the ward; the young Hanoverian exulted in the share he conceived he had personally had in contributing to the downfall of the French Emperor; his health rapidly improved; and there is no doubt that this simple circumstance had a good effect upon every man who witnessed it.

From the New-England Galaxy.
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

At no period of our history, was there ever so many exertions made to mend the morals of the people as at the present. The crying sin of intemperance is assailed in every form of denunciation, as the pernicious root of most of the vices of the age; but I think the subject has not been managed at all times in the most judicious manner. The sin has been portrayed in all its deformities, but just and proper remedies have not been suggested. The last discourse in this town on this subject, however, is said by good judges to have been an exception to this remark. In that performance the causes and the remedies were fully discussed and strong hopes excited that a check would in time be put to this evil.—This must be done by substituting some palatable and

innocent liquors for ardent spirits, and making it fashionable to use such substitutes.

It is said that a free use of malt liquor in London prevents that gross and loathsome intemperance which is found in our large places, and indeed throughout our country. The quantity of this wholesome liquor which is brewed, & a good portion of which is drank at home, is almost beyond belief: there are twelve large breweries in London, besides many smaller ones. The quantity of porter, ale, and strong and small beer manufactured in twelve months, viz. from July 5th, 1813, to July 5th, 1814, was as follows:

Porter	1,220,626 barrels,
Ale	85,417
Strong Beer,	15,301
Table do.	73,939

1,400,313 barrels;

and in all probability there was a considerable quantity made in the smaller establishments. It is generally thought by our intelligent men who visit London, that the whole population of that great city does not consume so great a quantity of ardent spirits as the small population of Boston. By a proper encouragement to our breweries this appetite for the use of ardent spirits would be gradually diminished, and in fact is at present considerably checked by the more general use of malt-liquors. A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a bottle of porter anywhere but at a gentleman's table on a day of company & parade; now it is to be had almost any where. Previous to the year 1785 there was not a brewery that pretended to make porter in New England. At that time Robert Laird, an intelligent, fair minded & persevering Scotchman erected a brewery on an extensive plan in Newburyport in the county of Essex; but such were the prejudices against this liquor, that with the utmost industry, he found it difficult to keep his establishment alive. The people, unaccustomed to the taste of strong beer and porter, complained that it was a bitter drink.—This prejudice gradually wore away, and the demand slowly increased, until the present day, and is now so rapidly increasing that he unquestionably will soon be repaid for his indefatigable perseverance. He has now established places of sale for this commodity in this town, and in several cities at the south which are all doing well. Other breweries have been erected and are successful at Salem and Boston, and the society for suppressing intemperance, by encouraging breweries, agreeing individually to use a good portion of malt liquor and recommending its use to others, would do more to destroy the sin of intemperance, which so easily besets us, than they could do by all the eloquent appeals to reason and feeling that human genius could devise.

A Member of the Society for suppressing intemperance.

From a late English paper.

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 4th inst:

"A curious anecdote has just reached us from the country. General —, commandant of the military division of —, had been for some considerable time past, violently in love with the wife of a humble tin-man, of the town where the general resides. Great difficulty attended the meeting of the lovers, owing to the distance of their situations in life, as well as the husband's vigilance. However, Mrs. Block-tin contrived it with her lover one night to order the husband, who belonged to the national guard, to do duty on a post, at some distance from their dwelling, which would keep him out all night, when the gallant was to take possession of the tin-shop, and every thing in it. All went on as could be wished, but when the lovers thought themselves in security, a knock came at the door. It was the husband—he was taken ill, and was brought home, where he certainly was not expected."

The general had just time to take his clothes, and secrete himself in some part of the house, for out of it he could not go. The husband got into his wife's bed, complaining of violent spasms. His wife strongly urged him to go himself to the apothecary to get some medicines, which he did. Upon going out, the gallant soon made his escape from danger. The husband having purchased his medicines, he was about to pay for them—he put his hand in his pocket, and to his great astonishment, he pulled out a good heavy purse full of gold, which certainly

he knew did not belong to him; and on looking at his pantaloons, he saw to his great grief that they also were not his own. Upon reaching home he insisted upon knowing who was the owner of the pantaloons; upon which the wife soon informed him. A trial against the general and his frail one, for adultery, is to be instituted; and it is expected that if the general should be found guilty, he will be cashiered. You see our notions of religion and morality differ from yours. I believe no general in England, who runs away with another man's wife, is ever dismissed the service on that score."

In the following eloquent essay on Female Education, which we have extracted from the Edinburgh Review, the various objections which have been urged by ignorance or prejudice against the education of Women, are candidly stated; and most satisfactorily refuted. The importance and the justice of extending to the female sex a greater share of the benefits of education than are usually allotted to them, are established by the most invincible arguments. Its perusal is earnestly recommended to all who feel an interest in the subject—it is published in the fullest confidence, that it will stimulate the sluggishness of some, awaken the ambition of others, and excite the attention of all.

Advice to Young Ladies on the improvement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST.

A great deal has been said of the original difference of capacity between men and women; as if women were more quick, and men more judicious—as if women were more remarkable for delicacy of association, and men for stronger powers of attention. All this, we confess, appears to us very fanciful. That there is a difference, in the understandings of the men and the women we every day meet with, every body, we suppose, must perceive; but there is none surely which may not be accounted for by the difference of circumstances in which they have been placed, without referring to any conjectural difference of original conformation of mind. As long as boys and girls run about in the dirt, and trundle hoops together, they are both precisely alike. If you catch up one half of these creatures, and train them to a particular set of actions and opinions, and the other half to a perfectly opposite set, of course their understandings will differ, as one or the other sort of occupations has called this or that talent into action; there is surely no occasion to go into any deeper or more abstruse reasoning, in order to explain so very simple a phenomenon. Taking it, then, for granted, that women have been as bountiful of understanding to one sex as the other, it is incumbent on us to consider what are the principal objections commonly made against the communication of a greater share of knowledge to women, than commonly fails to their lot at present: for though it may be doubted whether women should learn all that men learn, the immense disparity which now exists between their knowledge, we should hardly think could admit of any rational defence. It is not easy to imagine that there can be any just cause why a woman of forty should be more ignorant than a boy of twelve years of age. If there be any good at all in female ignorance, this (to use a very colloquial phrase) is surely too much of a good thing.

Something in this question must depend, no doubt, upon the leisure which either sex enjoys for the cultivation of their understandings,—and we cannot help thinking, that women have fully as much, if not more idle time upon their hands than men. Women are excluded from all the serious business of the world: men are lawyers, physicians, clergymen, apothecaries, and justices of the peace—sources of exertion which consume a great deal more time than producing and sucking children; so that, if the thing is a thing that ought to be done, if the attainments of literature are objects really worthy the attention of females, they cannot plead the want of leisure as an excuse for indolence and neglect. The lawyer who passes his day in exasperating the bickerings of Roe and Doe, as certainly as much engaged as his lady who has the whole of the morning before her to correct the children and pay the bills. The apothecary, who rushes from an act of phlebotomy in the western parts of the town to insinuate a bolus in the east, is surely as completely absorbed as that fortu-

nate female who is darning the garments, or preparing the repast of her family, or the rest of the family while she is reduced to the same state of sexual and unsatisfactory life. These, and all such opinions, referable to one great and common cause of error,—that man does not, and that nature does not, referable to positive institutions, rather than to original feelings. Can anything, for example, be more perfectly absurd than to suppose, that the care and perpetual solitude which a mother feels for her children, depends upon her ignorance of Greek and mathematics, and that she would desert an infant for a quadratic equation? We suppose, that we can break pieces of the solemn institution of nursing school; and that the exercise of the human race depends upon teaching the women a little more, especially less;—that Cimmerian ignorance can aid parental affection, or that the love of arts and sciences produces destruction. In the same manner, we forget the principles upon which the love of order, arrangement, all the arts of economy, depend. They depend not upon ignorance, nor idleness, but upon the poverty, confusion and ruin which would ensue from neglecting them. Add these principles, the love of what is beautiful and magnificent, and the vanity of display;—and there can surely be no reasonable doubt, but that the orders and economy of private life is amply secured from the previous inroads of knowledge.

We would fain know, too, what knowledge is to produce such beneficial effects upon the material and household virtues, why this influence has not already been felt? Women are much better educated than they were a century ago; but they are by no means less remarkable for attention to the arrangements of their household, or less inclined to discharge the offices of parental affection. It would be very easy to show, that the same objection has been made at all times to every improvement in the education of both sexes, and all ranks—and been uniformly and completely refuted by experience. A great part of the objections made to the education of women, are rather objections made to human nature, than to the female sex: for it is surely true, that knowledge, where it produces any beneficial effects at all, does as much mischief to one sex as the other,—and gives birth to folly as much arrogance, to attention to common affairs, and to centricity among men, as it does among women. But it by no means follows, that you get rid of vanity and self-conceit because you get rid of learning. Self-complacency can never want an excuse; and the best way to make it more tolerable is more useful, is to give it as high and as dignified an object as possible. But at all events, it is unfair to bring forward against a part of the world an objection which is equally powerful against the whole. What foolish women think they have a distinction, they are apt to be proud of it; so are foolish men. But we appeal to any one who has lived with cultivated persons of either sex, whether he has not witnessed as much pedantry, as much wrong-headedness, as much arrogance, and certainly a great deal more rudeness, produced by learning in men, than in women; therefore, we should make the accusation general—and dismiss it altogether; though, with respect to pedantry, the learned are certainly a little unfortunate, this is a very emphatic word, which is occasionally applicable to all men embarked eagerly in any pursuit, should be reserved exclusively for them: for, as pedantry is an obstinate obtrusion of knowledge, in which those who hear us sympathize, it is a fault of the soldiers, sailors, sportsmen, gentry, cultivators, and all men engaged in a particular occupation, quite as guilty as scholars; but to have the good fortune to have vice only of pedantry, while scholars have both the vice, and the vice itself.

(To be continued.)

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, his estate of Benjamin McMechan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. Henry McMechan, attorney.

July 16.

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VOL. LX

PRINTED AT

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI]

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1818.

No. 31.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN;

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS:

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818:

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and it has been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state, and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected parents, and transported to other places, and sold as slaves for life, to prevent therefore such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being himself as aforesaid, and if any person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being so resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged or employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for longer term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, by any such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county court of the county where such seller shall reside, or sale be made, or conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, according to the discretion of the court, or such servant or slave who may be so tried, to any person who is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided here for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for another person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any consideration any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know-

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognition before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at

the next county court to answer to the position of said slave or slaves; and if such judge, or justice shall have reason to suspect, that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons or received by them, knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizances all provide for the answering such offence; and if such person or persons so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county, and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively, or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if such court shall adjudge them free, and if such court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court, but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such reversion or remainder under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requirements aforesaid.

Sec 3. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to issue a bill of sale for said slave or slaves in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and adjudged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately, on the receipt thereof, set forth record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county or the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for recording and authenticating the same.

Sec 4. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmer has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slave may be, and such judge or justice of the

peace hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognition before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at

the next county court to answer to the position of said slave or slaves; and if such judge, or justice shall have reason to suspect, that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons or received by them, knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizances all provide for the answering such offence; and if such person or persons so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county, and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively, or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if such court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court, but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

Sec 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmer has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slave may be, and such judge or justice of the

peace hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his or her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

Sec 6. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

Sec 7. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed and they are here by directed to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

W. THOMPSON,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite Mr. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 9. 3w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin McMechen late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Henry M. McMechen, administrator.

31y 16. 3w

MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the behalf of Anne Arundel county, court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818.

Richard Ridgely.

June 4, 1818. 3m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 25, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
Mr. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

July 2, 1818. 6w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1818.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town. By order,

JONA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for four weeks.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

Baltimore and West River

Packet.

The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning at 6 o'clock every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandall, a skillful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations.

All orders left at his store at West River will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM NORMAN.

June 18. 7f.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 4 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 4 50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorser, in assemply generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal—do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

June 11.

NOTICE.

The Law Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Esq.

June 18.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 30.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooks.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hyson.

From the Albany Daily Adv. of Thursday.

It would ill accord with the general tone of grief, so deeply impressed in this city, to permit so many of Major Birdsall to pass away without some reflection on his character and his untimely fate. The funeral procession was at all times a melancholy spectacle, but peculiarly is it so, when youth and bravery are consigned to the tomb; and above all, when it is recollect ed that we have paid the last dues to one, who forsooth had placed himself in the mucky hell, and staked his life for the honour of his country.

Major Birdsall was born in Dutchess county in this state. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary army and, together with his father, is now a resident of the town of Greene, in Chenango county. Previous to the commencement of the last war, Major Birdsall was a resident of this county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm in Waterford. Shortly after the declaration of hostilities, a company of volunteer militia was organized in the above town, and by them he was elected captain. These men performed a tour of duty at Plattsburgh, and we believe at Sackett's Harbour where the excellent qualities of Major Birdsall developed themselves, and rendered him a favourite with the army. His bravery was tested in the expedition against Little York, being among the first that landed in company with the late Col. Forsyth. He received within a short period after this time a commission of captain in one of the United States rifle regiments, and in the arduous campaign which ensued, was attached to the division of general Brown. Maintaining that character for bravery which he had already acquired, he was soon called upon to test it in the bloody attack on Fort Erie, by the British troops under general Drummond. "Major Hindman's gallant efforts," says General Gaines in his official dispatch, "aided by major Trimble, having failed to drive the enemy from the bastion, with the remaining artillerists and infantry in the fort, Capt. Birdsall, of the 4th rifle regiment, with a detachment of riflemen, gallantly rushed through the gateway to their assistance, & with some infantry charged the enemy, but was repulsed, and the captain severely wounded."

He shortly after received the brevet of major, & on the consolidation of the army, was retained as one of the captains of the rifle regiment. The wound, however, that he had received, was of so dangerous a nature, as to deprive his country of his services for a length of time. A portion of the lower part of his face was shot away, and for more than a fortnight it was extremely problematical whether his life could be preserved; as it required constant pressure with the finger on the wounded artery, in order to prevent death from hemorrhage. Recovering, however, gradually, from this dangerous situation, although entreated by loss of blood and inability to take the necessary food, he shortly after visited this place; and here, we believe, he has resided until the day of his death, with only

those occasional absences which duty required. The sympathy of his acquaintances, and even of strangers, could not fail to be excited at his melancholy appearance. The face, that index of the human form divine, scarred and lacerated—the patience with which he bore the unavoidable misery accompanying it, and the unaffected modesty of his conduct, endeared him to all who knew him. During the last spring an operation was performed by Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, on his face, and the parts separated by the wound were brought together. Although this process was extremely painful, yet he bore it with that courage and patience which had already distinguished his conduct. The wound gradually closed, and within the last few weeks, he has expressed to several of his friends the happiness he felt at again being enabled to eat a meal with pleasure, and to converse without difficulty and pain. In this state of comparative happiness—released from bodily misery, which he had endured for more than four years—he was suddenly cut down, and that too by the hands of an assassin.

On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, the funeral ceremonies took place. The military, consisting of the artillery, infantry, and rifle companies of this city, Maj. Worth's company of U. S. infantry, the military association and officers late of the U. S. army, together with the several masonic lodges, preceded the corpse, which was flanked by the company lately commanded by Major Birdsall. The pall was borne by officers of the regular army. The corporation, together with a large number of citizens, attended the body to the place of interment. On arriving there, an impressive and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cumming, and the body was consigned to its kindred dust, after firing three volleys. On the coffin plate was the following inscription:

Major BENJAMIN BIRDSALL,
U. S. Rifle Regt.

A brave Soldier, whom the army loved, and the enemy respected, was basely assassinated.

12th o. July,

1818,

in the 32 year of his age.

Such is briefly the short history of the life of Major Birdsall—whatever incidents occur to diversify it, are alike honourable to his character and his memory. To his example we may safely point those youth of our country, who aim at acting the warrior's part. In one point of view, it is indeed useful to all, for it gives us another example of the elevation to which native talent, though unprotected and unaided, may arrive in this country.

A short week has only elapsed, since our deceased friend paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of a revolutionary hero, and now with similar ceremonies, and deeper grief, he too has been deposited in the dust.—Various as has been his fate, doomed as he has been to pain and sorrow, we know that at present mortal suffering has lost its sting; the mutability of earth effects him no further; nor does the ardent aspirations of ambition longer aspire and rouse—This is the end of man.

R.

Boston, July 17.

Gentlemen,

The brig Mary, Capt. Howland, of New Bedford, was cast away on Cape Blanco in Africa, on her passage from N. w. Bedford to Patagonia, on the 28th of May last. Two of the men were killed by the natives, and a third taken prisoner. The remainder, twelve in number, including the captain and two mates, escaped by putting to sea in their boats, and after seven days arrived at the Isle of San. They afterwards proceeded to Bonavista, from which place they returned in the brig Gen. Gates, which arrived at this place this day.

Yours, &c.

J. HOOPER, Jr.

From the New-Bedford Gazette.
MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The brig Mary, Capt. Paul Howland, sailed from this port on the 5th of May last, on a whaling voyage to the Coast of Patagonia, and on the night of the 28th, was stranded near Cape Blanco, Coast of Africa.

In the morning, Capt. Howland, and his crew succeeded in getting on shore, with a quantity of provisions and other necessities, but were soon discovered by the Arabs

who came and loaded their camels with the articles which had been saved, while at the same time the women divested Capt. Howland's men of almost every article of clothing they had on, and attempted to rob him also, but he resisted and escaped from them. The Arabs then departed with their plunder, but soon returned with several camels, apparently loaded with brush-wood, under which several men, armed with muskets and spears, were concealed.

As soon as they arrived on the beach they discovered themselves, and attempted to take Captain Howland and his men prisoners, who immediately ran to their boats and pushed off, when the Arabs fired and wounded James Edwards, of Rochester, who died three days after;—Job Miller, of Dartmouth, who was on the deck of the brig, was wounded in the thigh, and left there—Lemuel Gifford, of Fairhaven, being alone in a boat, was driven ashore by the surf, and was taken by the Arabs.

Capt. Howland and his crew having a small quantity of provisions in their boats, continued their course for the Cape de Verd Islands, and took passage in the ship Shakespear, of London, Capt. Stephen Briggs, for Bonavista—from thence he took passage in the brig Gen. Gates, White, of and for Machias, and arrived at Tarpaulin Cove, 11th inst.

DIED.

At Wilkesbarre, (Pen.) Capt. Samuel Bowman, considerably advanced in years.

He was a patriot in the revolution. He was from Lexington, Mass and in that battle where the ground was first stained. He was at the taking of Burgoyne—at Kingsbridge, and many other skirmishes.

When the war of the revolution broke out, Mr. Bowman was a young man, zealous for the cause of his country, and ready at every hazard to defend her violated rights. After the battle of Lexington, in which he was engaged, he attached himself to the regular army, and continued in the service through all its privations, sufferings and dangers, until the troops were disbanded at the conclusion of peace. Intelligent, active and brave, he always possessed the confidence of his superiors; and that confidence could never have been reposed in one more faithful and deserving.

As intimated in the letter, he was in numerous engagements, and I have listened for hours with undiminished pleasure to hear him relate the incidents of the war. Of his own services he always spoke with modesty; but there were few soldiers who saw more active service, or were more exposed.

As the time for the execution of Andre approached, it will be evident that there would be chosen to remain with him as his guard, officers the most respectable, and in whom the highest confidence was reposed. A Capt. —, of the Maryland line, from Annapolis, and Capt. Bowman, were selected as his guard, the day previous to his execution. He described Maj. Andre as maintaining the utmost firmness and composure, and when they were silent and melancholy, he would, by some cheerful remark, endeavour to dispel the gloom. Having been formerly at Annapolis, I think as a prisoner, and acquainted with many persons in the place, major Andre inquired very particularly about some of the ladies and gentlemen, and seemed to interest himself in their history and fortunes.

Although not a murmur or a sigh escaped him, his composure was the result, not of the want of sensibility, or a disregard of life, but rose from those proud and lofty feelings, the characteristic of true greatness of mind, which raises the soul above the influence of events, and enables the soldier with unfaltering nerve and steady eye to meet death in whatever form it may approach him; for in his sleep, nature would play her part, and home, and friends—his country and his fam—his sisters and his love, would steal upon his heart, contrasting their fancied pleasures with his certain pain, and render his sleep fitful and troubled. While with him early in the morning the hour of his execution was announced.—His countenance did not alter. His servant, on entering his room, burst into tears.—"Leave me," said he to him, with great sternness, "until you can be have more manly."

The breakfast was furnished from the table of his excellency. He ate as usual, then shaved and dressed

himself—placed his hat on the table, and cheerfully said, "I am ready at any moment, gentlemen, to wait upon you."

Capt. Bowman described it as being a day of settled melancholy, & that Major Andre was apparently the least affected. To Gen. Washington it was a trial of excruciating pain.

It was with great difficulty that he placed his name to the warrant of his execution.

Capt. —, and Lieut. Bowman, walked arm in arm with Maj. Andre. It is well known that he had solicited to be shot, and it was not until he came in sight of the gallows, that he knew the manner of his death. "It is too much," said he momentarily shrinking. "I had hoped" replied he, recovering himself, "that it might have been otherwise. But I pray you to bear witness that I die like a soldier."

From the Indiana (Pa.) American.
THE LOST MAN FOUND!

We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. H. Shryock was found alive, on Thursday evening last, in the wilderness, about four miles from the Cherry Tree. His appearance when found was wretched and frightful in the extreme—he was crawling along, with a stick in each hand, in a state of mental derangement; his body and limbs entirely destitute of clothing, except a small remnant of his shirt which hung round his shoulders, and had neither hat, shoes nor stockings on;—his feet and legs are dreadfully lacerated and swollen. From his great debility of body, having been in the wilderness eleven days and eleven nights, without any subsistence but that obtained from berries, he could not have survived much longer. He reached his own house, in this borough, on Friday evening, perfectly sane in mind and in good spirits, & we have no doubt but that, in a few days, he will be entirely recovered.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens of this Borough, generally, and on Capt. Meek Kelly and John Evans, Esquire, in the vicinity, for the lively interest which they took in the fate of this man, the great bodily fatigue they underwent in their endeavours to find him, many of them being out 5, 6, 7 and 9 days, and as many nights, in that inhospitable country.

FOREIGN.

Hamburg, March 18.

We have received from Algiers the following interesting and remarkable accounts:

Letters from Algiers, May 5.

The present D. y, Houssin, is a good man; he was one of the four ministers, master of the horse, or, as they call him, "Chodgride Cavalier," and, on the death of the late tyrant, was elected by the D. yar, which has not been the case for these 20 years, as the six Pachas, etc. Aly, were murdered by the rebellious soldiery. This election, which took place in the most peaceful and orderly manner, has been attended with no bloodshed, nor has any one been banished; on the other hand, several individuals who were banished under Omar Pacha, as disturbers of the peace, are recalled and have obtained important offices. Time must show whether these persons will take warning from the lesson they have already received, or will set on foot new conspiracies.

The 1st of March, this year, the day of Aly Pacha's death, will be ever memorable in the annals of Algiers. That tyrant had still many ruinous projects and cruelties in contemplation, which were to have been shortly carried into effect.

Thus there was found in his pocket book the following memorandum, written by himself: "The daughter of the English consul, a very pretty and sensible girl, 15 years old, and the sister of the Dutch consul, who is handsome and accomplished, shall be carried by force out of their houses, compelled to change their religion, and to be the Dey's mistresses. The daughter of the Spanish consul, who is not so handsome, shall be watched and kept in reserve. The English consul, the Spanish consul, and a Jew, named Bensam, who is under English protection, who had been already compelled to assume the turban, shall be beheaded."

The day for the execution of this horrid plan was not yet fixed. The Dey seemed to waver in his mind, and disposed to wait, till he saw whether the consuls would submit to have their houses (which according to the treaties are to be con-

sidered as barrens) broken into and plundered, or whether they would make any resistance in this case they were to be cut to pieces. He saw clearly that such a conflict would not pass without notice, and said often, "The Christians will probably come and bombard me a little, but I shall find means to make myself."

Aly was not destitute of talents, but he was some time like one raving, or like a famished tiger or hyena: at an earlier period of his life he had been confined in the madhouse in the city. If he had continued to live, there is every appearance that all the foreign consuls, & the few other Europeans residing here, would have been put to death 50 and 60 persons daily.

Letter from Algiers, April 6.

Since the death of Aly, there has been only one execution here; it was that of his brother-in-law, an Arab of the name of Hadji Mustapha, and his brother, a youth of 13 years of age; they were both tortured 14 days, in various ways, got to sleep, and Hadji was most severely bastinadoed. He received 1000 strokes, and after that 4 or 5 daily.—After he had received 4, he was crawling along, with a stick in each hand, in a state of mental derangement; his body and limbs entirely destitute of clothing, except a small remnant of his shirt which hung round his shoulders, and had neither hat, shoes nor stockings on;—his feet and legs are dreadfully lacerated and swollen. From his great debility of body, having been in the wilderness eleven days and eleven nights, without any subsistence but that obtained from berries, he could not have survived much longer. He reached his own house, in this borough, on Friday evening, perfectly sane in mind and in good spirits, & we have no doubt but that, in a few days, he will be entirely recovered.

Great preparations were made in Norway for the execution of Aly. The King of Denmark condemned him to death, and sent him to the scaffold on the 16th ult. The execution took place in the summer, three hundred persons were present, and the king was crowned in the same manner shortly after. The Turks feared this very much, and have therefore interpreted it.

We duly see here drunken armed Turks, in troops of 6 or 12 roving about the city and the environs, to plunder the poor Arabians.

The plague has not increased here, but it has spread towards the west, and extended to the two large towns of Oran and Mascara. The whole territory of Algiers suffers under this dreadful disease; there are plenty of people to be seen in the streets. Upon a little estate on which I made on horseback, met with an incredible number of graves, both on the highways and the fields. In two country houses next mine, 17 persons have died and only 3 remain alive.

It is uncertain whether the Algerian corsairs will go to sea again; people say no; however, the paper requested for a cruise have been demanded of the consuls.

How little reliance can be placed on a genuine friendship, appears from an official notice just published, according to which the government has seized upon a Genoese brig which was lying in the harbour here, notwithstanding all the representations of the Sardinian vice consul. The brig has been sent to Alexandria with pilgrims, who are going to Mecca.

From English papers received in the office of the Baltimore Patriot.

LONDON, June 6.

It is stated, on the authority of some of the passengers lately arrived from India, that a sailor belonging to the Vansittart, Chinaman, who had formerly been on board the Northumberland, when the latter vessel conveyed Buonaparte to Helena, had mentioned to some of his shipmates, when the Vansittart was off that island on her homeward voyage, that he had been seeing some of his acquaintance who were in the service of Buonaparte.

—that he got on shore during the night, and proceeded to the residence of Napoleon, and had been well received and entertained. He said he had done so for two successive nights. Immediately on his return to the ship, he was seized, searched, and sent to the Governor's, where he was strictly investigated as to the means he had used, whether he had been entrusted with any letters or packages. Nothing whatever had transpired; and it was believed the whole originated in the mad folly of Buonaparte. It had, however, thrown the whole island into great agitation, the practicability of a person proceeding to the residence of Buonaparte, and returning during the night being deemed impossible.

Our Dover letter of Thursday date, says: "His Excellency Count Leiven, the Russian Ambassador, arrived here last night, and one of the Prince Regent's carriages and servants, for the purpose of receiving the Empress of Russia and Archduke Michael, who are expected to land here this evening." Royal Sovereign yacht, having sailed last evening to Boulogne for the purpose of bringing these exiles, took place over.

A letter from Elsinore, dated the 26th ult. says:—That the Zephyr of Yarmouth, from the Baltic, was run on board by a brig, name unknown, on the night of the 22d, near Falsterbo, and was immediately obliged to make the best of her way to Copenhagen, to repair the very considerable damage she sustained by the accident.

A petition has been addressed to the Russian Emperor, supplicating him to adopt two regulations relative to the Jews; 1st, to subject them to military service; and 2dly, to prohibit them from selling brandy.

The success of the late George Cooke, Incledon, and Philips, in America, has induced several others of the Corps Dramatique to follow their example, among which number is Wallack, of Drury lane theatre.

giers, April 6. — June 2.

On the 6th ult. the Senate of Savoy condemned to hard labor, for life, Jean Francois Daniel Balmatin, convicted of blasphemy, and to stand in the pillory at Anne-Aix, with a label on his breast, inscribed—"A blasphemer."

Great preparations are making in Norway for the coronation of his Majesty King Charles John, which is to take place in that kingdom during the summer. It is more than three hundred years since any King was crowned in that country. The last was Christian II, who was also King of Sweden. That monarch was crowned at Oslo, now Christiania, in the month of August, 1514; but was afterwards dethroned and made a prisoner in Denmark.

A letter from Manheim, dated the 16th ult. says, "In this spring the countries on the banks of the Neckar have been more beautiful than we have ever seen them; the oldest inhabitants do not recollect ever to have held such a luxuriance of vegetation; the corn was steady to ear a fortnight ago, and the vine gives every hope of a rich crop."

July 5. — AMERICAN FRENCHMEN. The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday has the following curious paragraph:—"We have heard, and have some reason to believe the statement true, that Joseph Buona parte sent to France not less than 6,000 invitations, individual y, to Frenchmen to join him in America."

The Dutch government, in order to secure tranquility in their East India colonies, have resolved on despatching an additional force thither, and are constructing vessels for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated March 12, 1818.

"The Join Palmer, we have the pleasure to inform you, arrived in our Roads on the 7th inst. all well. Desperate and atrocious meeting ten of her foremost men out of eighteen, had nearly proved destructive of both ship and cargo, and of the lives of the captains, officers and passengers, and such of the remaining crew who stood faithful to their duty, and nothing but extraordinary firm, manly, and spirited conduct of her worthy commander, Capt. Godfrey Saunders, condoned by his ex-client officers, the well ordered portion of her people, and to the passengers, saved the sole property from piracy and plunder, and their lives from murder. They were overpowered, after a severe struggle, secured and brought in irons or confinement, and entertained. He will have further, for the safety of the ship and cargo and the lives on board, even in harbour, applied to the proper authority of the colony that protection necessarily required; and nine of the ten have accordingly been here imprisoned, to abide the consequences of their unwholesome conduct; on which as a consequence, we shall shortly have the honour of addressing you. Meanwhile, we cannot, at this hurried moment, even refrain from the expression of our humble opinion, that to Captain Saunders, his officers, and the remaining faithful part of his crew, the gentlemen of Lloyd's others, the underwriters, are extremely indebted, at the risk of their lives, for the preservation from destruction and loss, of the John Palmer and her valuable cargo; and our hope that such conduct will fail being marked by the approbation of those gentlemen, always celebrated for liberality."

ESTMINSTER ELECTION. A meeting of the friends of Mr. Regent's carriage took place yesterday, at the Royal and Anchor tavern. A Mr. Scott took the chair, and a Mr.

Flatley proposed several resolutions in favour of Mr. Hunt, as a proper person to represent the city of Westminster. The Chairman read some letters from Bristol, Manchester & other places, one of which had enclosed a one pound note for the advancement of Mr. Hunt's interests; and it was announced that Sir Francis Burdett had declared himself the advocate of the Universal Suffrage.

Mr. Gale Jones spoke at some length in favour of Mr. Hunt.—

Mr. Hunt made large professions of the purity of his principles, & promised that if he was returned he would always be found at his post, and never cease till he had effected a redress of the grievances of the people by the obtaining of Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage.

The first thing he would do, would be to move the standing order that the members should meet every morning at nine o'clock, instead of doing their dirty work in the dark. He had it on the authority of Major Cartwright and others, that Sir F. Burdett had declared himself the friend of universal suffrage. He had the same authority or saying that Lord Falkstone, the son of a boroughmonger, was the advocate of universal suffrage. He heard that Ministers intended to set up Sir George Cockburn, the officer who took the brave Napoleon to St. Helena. He anxiously hoped they would do so—he should be happy to see Sir George on the hustings; and he should bring a well armed vessel, bomb proof, with him, or he would be soon beaten out of the sea. Mr. Hartley addressed the meeting, and strongly recommended to every elector to subscribe his mite towards defraying the expenses of the election. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

Bristol, June 4. — Very few, if any, of the late imports of Sugars remain in the merchant's hands; they have generally been sold at about 2s a lb 5s per cwt above the London prices, but they cannot be considered as any criterion of a market currency, as the circumstances of the refiners & grocers have been such, as to compel them either to give the usual price demanded by the holders of the small quantity which has been imported, or to suspend their business until we have further arrivals which we have not reason to expect till the end of the present week. No coffee remains in the market.—Rums are heavy & declining. We have this week made some alterations in the quotations of Corn, which, generally speaking, is lower.—Good Barley, however, and Old Beans, form an exception, as both have experienced a trifling improvement.—Bristol Observer.

Paris, June 1. — Yesterday the king gave a private audience to the Duke of Wellington.

An extraordinary courier was despatched from the office of the Minister of Justice on Saturday last, carrying the decree of the Court of Cassation to Aix, and the order for carrying into execution the sentence of the Assize Court of Tarn.

The price of bread has fallen five centimes this week.

Breslaw, May 13. — Letters which are entitled to credit, state, that the company of Madame Krudener, at the head of whom is the Sir Kelner, of Brunswick, Private Secretary to Madame Krudener having been driven from Prussia, were obliged to sojourn in a little frontier town, where their dilemma was aggravated by an absolute want of money. However, M. de Pauwier, Governor of Riga, took upon himself the responsibility of advancing a considerable sum, and Madame Krudener took her Russia without delay.

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon by Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as any to be met with in this city.

Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J P embraces this opportunity of making known, that

MRS. PHELPS,

For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prunelles. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.

Annapolis, July 16, 1818.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sande and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the solicitation of many of his friends the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; and pledges him self, should he be honoured with the confidence of a majority of his fellow citizens, that in the execution of the duties of that office, no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

BENJAMIN GAITHER.
Anne-Arundel County, July 30.

Planters Bank of Prince-George's County,

July 16, 1818.

The stockholders of the said Bank are notified, that the second instalment, of five dollars on each share, will be due on Saturday the 15th of August next, and if the same is not punctually paid, the first instalment, according to the charter, is forfeited for the use of the bank.

Notes of the Banks in the District of Columbia, and Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, will be received in payment of the second instalment.

By order,
WILLIAM TYLER, Cash'r
July 30. 3w

TAXES.

All persons indebted for Taxes will please to take notice, that the same are now due, and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputy. He hopes those concerned will be prepared for payment at as early a day as possible. It is important that his collections should be speedily made to enable him to meet the demands against him by those who have claims on the levy list. Mr. Hartley addressed the meeting, and strongly recommended to every elector to subscribe his mite towards defraying the expenses of the election. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

John H D LANE,
Collector A. A. County
July 30. 4w

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers in the BRICK MAKING business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WM ROSS,
WALTER CROSS.

WALTER CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public, that he still continues the Boot & Shoemaking business, and that he has on hand & will continue to keep an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots of the first quality.

Annapolis, July 30. 1f.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway on Tuesday the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living at the upper ferry on South river, commonly called Quinn's ferry, Negro SAM, aged about 15 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexioned, has a very bad look, and also a scar over one of his eyes. Had on, an osnaburg shirt and trowsers, but took other clothing with him. He has relations on West river, & Mr. Philip Pindle's. The above reward will be paid if confined in any gaol so that I get him again.

THOS PINDLE

N. B. I forewarn all persons harboring or carrying off said fellow.

July 30. T. P.

JOSEPH PHELPS,

Thankful for past encouragement & desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent workmen, who are now engaged in making

Fall and Winter Shoes.

Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon by Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of

Fine Boots and Shoes

as any to be met with in this city.

Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch.

J P embraces this opportunity of making known, that

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For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, has at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes

of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prunelles. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies

Plain Bonnets.

Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attentively and thankfully served.

Annapolis, July 16, 1818.

4

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

July 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Susanna Wells, executrix of the last will and testament of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

5

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of July 1818.

Susanna Wells, ex'rx.

July 30

Stop the Runaway.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for lodging in gaol or bringing home Negro Tom, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he is extremely black, and very legged, the first joint of one of his thumbs is rather short, with a small nail, occasioned by a whetstone. He had on tool with him, two pair of blue cloth pantaloons, one old blue cloth coat, one black cassimere waistcoat, one osnaburg frock shirt and an old fur hat. He has relations living in Baltimore and Calvert counties. Will give ten dollars if taken in Anne Arundel county, and if out of the county the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART.

Living in Anne Arundel county, about 7 miles from Cragg's Ferry, on the Annapolis road, near Poulton's Tavern.

July 23. 2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

June 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

5

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1818.

Ann Munroe, ex'rx. of the

last Will and Testament of

John Munroe.

July 2.

All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons.

ANN MUNROE, ex'rx.

5

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A. Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it are presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9.

4

5

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne A. Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it are presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette. CHARITY.

13th Chap. 1st Epis. Paul. Corin. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and tho' I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge, and have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and tho' I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and tho' I give my body to be burned, and havenot Charity, it profiteth me nothing.

WHAT tho' I speak with Angel's tongue,

Am great on earth as man can be,
I'm doom'd to hopeless death ere long,
For want of social charity.

What tho' prophetic gift is mine,
And all the world believe in me,
I'm still condemn'd by pow'r divine,
For want of peaceful Charity.

What tho' I've faith to mountain's
mtns.
And mysteries are none to me,
Knowledge cannot my heart improve,
And Faith gives not sweet Charity.

What tho' I give a Plutus' store,
No hope of Heaven's left for me;
I gave indeed, to feed the poor,
I never gave to Charity.

What tho' my body I consign,
From hot rage, in flames to be,
I cannot warm this heart of mine
With one sweet throb of Charity.

Then, then, to thee, thou precious
Lamb,
My eyes shall ever uplift to
Thee only bringer from thee I am,
The saving gift of Charity.

Come then, sweet spirit, from above
In pity come, and smile on me,
Oh, melt my heart with Calvary's
Love!

Oh give the gift of Charity

his mouth. Health, youth, & beauty, heightened by the morning and the bath; an obliging disposition, and a great degree of natural urbanity, presented him to me as a noble specimen of Divine Workmanship. Who, said I, in a tone of energy, can deny the existence of the blessed God? and that man was originally formed in the moral image of his maker! "I hope nobly doubts that," said the youth innocently, seeming to understand the question as addressed to him. Turning to him I asked him whether he often thought about God? He said his mother had taught him a great deal about God and Religion, and how Jesus Christ died for sinners; but she could not tell him half as much as he learned at Sunday School.—There he had recited one hundred and fifty hymns, all his catechism, and the whole Gospel according to Matthew, in a few months. He could now sing as early in the morning as the birds, and he the 2d some of the tunes prettier than the birds could raise. He could now entertain his little companions with a hymn, and it was much better than stories about ghosts and blue beards; and besides, although his mother was a widow, himself an orphan, and both very poor, yet riches were not of so much consequence. If he and his mother had bread and clothing, it was all he thought they needed. It was true, there were some things his mother wanted, such as a Bible of a larger print, so that she could see to read better; & he would be very glad of a Pocket Testament, to carry always with him.

The mother and the son were both supplied with what they wanted. Sir, do you think this child is wiser for being poor? Do you think it is any more a boy than it can be made an enthusiast or a bigot? This is the language it is fashionable to use in these degenerate days, whenever a person of any age or sex seeks the knowledge and favour of Heaven. He delivered to me his packets & returned home with a light heart. He bounded like a young roe over the hills, and made the glens re-echo with one of his favourite hymns. When he was out of sight, I turned towards the cottage, meditating on the great change produced in the moral world, at the time of our Saviour's appearing; the accomplishment of the prophecies and the like. One of your most elegant women should give us a piece of sacred music, or a national air now and then; we would sing a hymn or two; and, shrik not, ye christian belles and beauties! or I suppose you not to be either Jews, Infidels, nor Turks—we would commend our souls and bodies to Almighty God, in fervent prayer. Your clergy need not blush at making one in such a party. As it is a clergyman, I mean such an one as is fit to preach the Gospel; is excluded from your social parties, which has a two-fold bad effect, viz: you deprive him of an agreeable mode of relaxation, much needed by him, and yourselves of his enlightened understanding & learning, equally needful to you, to help you to correct your views of sacred things. Sir, I am no clergyman, neither is there one among the Cottagers of the West. We lament it. We are destitute. But what would prevent a layman from bearing testimony in this cause? Sir, laymen are the pillars of civil society and good government, and if they be irreligious, they let in a taint of vice, by opening the door by their example. These are serious considerations.

THE COTTAGE SORCERER.

Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind.

BY THOMAS BROADHURST.

(Continued.)

Some persons are apt to contrast the acquisition of important knowledge with what they call simple pleasures; and deem it more becoming that a woman should educate flowers, make friendships with birds, and pick up plants, than enter into more difficult and fatiguing studies. Indeed to suppose that a mode of education can create a general jealousy and rivalry between the sexes is very ridiculous, that it requires only to be stated in order to be refuted. The same desire of pleasing, secures all that delicacy & reserve which of such inestimable value to women. We are quite astonished, in hearing men converse on such subjects, to find them attributing such beautiful effects to ignorance. It would appear, from the tenor of such objections, that ignorance had been the greatest civilization of the world. Women are delicate and refined, only because they are ignorant;—they manage their household, only because they are ignorant;—they attend to their children, only because they know no better. Now, we must really confess, we have all our lives been so ignorant as not to know the value of ignorance. We have always attributed the modesty and the refined manners of women, to their being well taught in moral and religious duty, to the hazardous situation in which they are placed, to that perpetual vigilance which it is their duty to exercise over thought, word, and action—and to that cultivation of the mild virtues, which those who cultivate the stern and magnanimous virtues expect at their hands. After all, let it be remembered, we are not saying there are no objections to the diffusion of knowledge among the female sex. We would not hazard such a proposition respecting any thing, but we are saying, that, upon the whole it is the best method of employing time; and that there are fewer objections to it, than to another method. There are, perhaps, 50,000 females in Great Britain, who are exempted by circumstances from all necessary labour; but every human being must do something with their existence; and the pursuit of knowledge is, upon the whole, the most innocent, the most dignified, and the most useful method of filling up that idleness, of which there is always so

simple pleasure is meant one, the cause of which can be easily analyzed, of which does not last long, or which is itself very faint; these simple pleasures seem to be very nearly synonymous with small pleasures; and if the simplicity were to be a little increased, the pleasures would vanish altogether.

As it is impossible that every man should have industry or activity sufficient to avail himself of the advantages of education, it is natural that men who are ignorant themselves, should view, with some degree of jealousy and alarm, any proposal for improving the education of women. But such men may depend upon it, however the system of female education may be exalted, that there will never be wanting a due proportion of failures; and that after parents, guardians and preceptors have done all in their power to make every body wise, there will still be a plentiful supply of women, who have taken special care to remain otherwise; and they may rest assured, if the utter extinction of ignorance and folly is the evil they dread, that their interests will always be actually protected, in spite of every exertion to the contrary.

We must in conclusion allow, that those women who begin, will have sometimes more to overcome than may probably hereafter be the case. We cannot deny the jealousy which exists among pompous and foolish men, respecting the education of women. There is a class of pedants, who would be cut short in the estimation of the world a whole cunif, if it were generally known that a young lady of eighteen could be taught to decline the tenses of the middle voice, or acquaint herself with the Aehic variety of that celebrated language. Then we men have, of course, all ignorant men for enemies to their instruction, who being bound (as they think) in point of sex, to know more, are not well pleased, in point of fact, to know less. But among men of sense and liberal postures, a woman, who has successfully cultivated her mind, without diminishing the gentleness and propriety of her manners, is always sure to meet with a respect & attention bordering upon enthusiasm.

There is in either sex a strong & permanent disposition to appear agreeable to the other; and this is the fair answer to those who are fond of supposing, that a high degree of knowledge would make women rather the rivals than the companions of men. Presupposing such a desire to please, it seems much more probable, that a common pursuit should be a fresh source of interest, than a cause of contention. Indeed to suppose that a mode of education can create a general jealousy and rivalry between the sexes is very ridiculous, that it requires only to be stated in order to be refuted. The same desire of pleasing, secures all that delicacy & reserve which of such inestimable value to women. We are quite astonished, in hearing men converse on such subjects, to find them attributing such beautiful effects to ignorance. It would appear, from the tenor of such objections, that ignorance had been the greatest civilization of the world. Women are delicate and refined, only because they are ignorant;—they manage their household, only because they are ignorant;—they attend to their children, only because they know no better. Now, we must really confess, we have all our lives been so ignorant as not to know the value of ignorance. We have always attributed the modesty and the refined manners of women, to their being well taught in moral and religious duty, to the hazardous situation in which they are placed, to that perpetual vigilance which it is their duty to exercise over thought, word, and action—and to that cultivation of the mild virtues, which those who cultivate the stern and magnanimous virtues expect at their hands. After all, let it be remembered, we are not saying there are no objections to the diffusion of knowledge among the female sex. We would not hazard such a proposition respecting any thing, but we are saying, that, upon the whole it is the best method of employing time; and that there are fewer objections to it, than to another method. There are, perhaps, 50,000 females in Great Britain, who are exempted by circumstances from all necessary labour; but every human being must do something with their existence; and the pursuit of knowledge is, upon the whole, the most innocent, the most dignified, and the most useful method of filling up that idleness, of which there is always so

large a portion in nations far advanced in civilization. Let a man reflect, too, upon the solicitude in which women are placed,—the ill treatment to which they are sometimes exposed, and without the power of complaining, he must feel convinced that the happiness of a woman will be materially increased, in proportion as education has given to her the means of drawing her sources from herself.

There are a few common phrases in circulation, respecting the duties of women, to which we wish to pay some degree of attention, because they are rather inimical to those opinions which we have advanced this subject. Indeed, independently of this, there is nothing which requires more vigilance than the current phrases of the day, of which there are always some resorting in every dispute, and from the sovereign authority of which it is often vain to make an appeal. "A true theatre for a woman is the chamber."—Nothing so honourable to a woman as not to be spoken at all. These two phrases, the right of Noo-edom, are grown common places upon the subject; are not infrequently employed to extinguish that love of knowledge in women, which, in our humble opinion, it is of so much importance to cherish. Nothing, certainly, so ornamental and delightful in men as the benevolent virtues; time cannot be filled up, and life employed, with high and impassioned virtues. Some of these feelings of rare occurrence—all of short duration—or nature would sink them. A scene of distress and anguish is an occasion where the qualities of the female mind may display themselves; but it is a monstrous exaggeration to tell women that they are born only for scenes of distress and anguish. Nurse father, mother, sister and brother, if they want it would be a violation of the pliest duties to neglect them. When we are talking of the occupations of life, do not let mistake the accidents for the occupations; when we are arguing the twenty-three hours of the day are to be filled up, it is idle to talk of those feelings and agitations above the level of common existence which may employ the remaining hour. Compassion, and every other virtue, are the great objects we ought to have in view; but no one (and no woman) can fill up the twenty-four hours by acts of virtue. One is a lawyer, and the other ploughman, & the third a merchant; and then acts of goodness, and intervals of compassion and fine dining, are scattered up and down common occupations of life. You know women are to be compensated; but they cannot be compensated from 8 o'clock in the morning till twelve at night;—and what are to do in the interval? This is the only question we have been put all along, & is all that can be made by literary education.

(To be continued.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been reported to me, that about ten or twelve years ago my father and mother, at their death, requested that the administrators should send much money, and their two gold watches, from England, to me in the United States of America, I being the heiress. The money and watches were deposited in an iron chest, sent in a certain ship, and landed in the mouth of Patuxent river, in Calvert county, and sent by a certain General Wilson to the city of Washington. The money was sent to me about seven years ago, and I think it hard that it should be treated in this manner. I believe there are three men now alive, who shall be tried for the robbery of the iron chest, and that will prove the money is in the possession of Washington, and I am disposed to let the public know their names, Henry Rutter, James Madewell, John Bond, are the three men, that alive, will prove the same.

YOUNG WILKINSON

July 23.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent a large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly, as it is certainly well adapted for a Boarding-House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS

July 23.

From the Franklin Gazette.
• Cottage of the West, July 1,
1818.

Sir,
There is a woody hill-top near the Cottage, where all the birds gather daily, to wake the morning. The path that leads from the town passes to the Cottage along the side of this hill. The pony-post boy had just begun to ascend it with his miscellaneous charge, when the morning horsters opened. —He was so enchanted, that he fixed his eyes on the spot, still continuing to advance, till an unlucky step let him fall over a precipice on the other side into the stream. Not at all disconcerted by the accident, he recovered himself, & made his appearance before me with a smile, (at the same time casting a look at his dripping clothes) that seemed to tell me the whole story, before he opened